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Films of Sakharov Discussing the West Debunked by Wife

New York Times Service

ROME — Recent films purporting to portray the views of Andrei D. akharov, the dissident Russian physicist, are part of a disinformation mpaign mounted by the Soviet secret police, Mr. Sakharov's wife, elena G. Bonner, said Friday.

In a press conference here, Miss Bonner said, "in recent years the world as only received false information about him." Many of the untruths, e said, could be found in the dispatches of official Soviet press agencies. Miss Bonner singled out a Soviet journalist, Viktor Louis, as the ome" of disinformation. Mr. Louis, who often appears to reflect official thinking in Moscow, said Thursday that Miss Bonner's behavior during her six-month stay in the West for medical treatment posed an "obstacle" to Mr. Sakharov's return to Moscow from internal exile in Gorky.

"What kind of state, what kind of law" Miss Bonner asked, "keeps a man a prisoner, in exile, for the misbehavior of his wife?"

Miss Bonner, who is due to fly back to the Soviet Union Monday also said that the KGB, the Soviet state security agency, had produced several films of Mr. Sakharov's life in Gorky that then were shown in the West.

She made particular note of a film broadcast on British television Thursday that seemed to show Mr. Sakharov criticizing the West's reaction to the Chernobyl nuclear accident.

In the brief, roughly made film, Mr. Sakharov appeared to say: "The West has exaggerated Chernobyl. Out of Chernobyl and Challenger, these were both tragedies. That's life."

He added that accidents at American and British nuclear plants had not received as much attention, according to press reports from London.

As several Western governments pressed the Soviet Union early this month for information on the reactor accident at Chernobyl, Soviet officials insisted Western news organizations had exaggerated the scope of the disaster out of antipathy to the Soviet Union.

Miss Bonner said her husband, in a telephone conversation, had said of Chernobyl that "the dimensions of that catastrophe were increased in the dispatches of certain agencies because this could help bring about the elimination of nuclear energy."

She added that Mr. Sakharov, a pioneer in Soviet nuclear research, had always favored the peaceful applications of nuclear energy.

■ **Bonner Charges 'Blackmail'**

Miss Bonner met earlier in the day in London with Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher for a half hour, The Associated Press reported from London.

Then, arm in arm with the British leader, Miss Bonner said: "I have a very strange, complex feeling about going back. I want to see

See SAKHAROV, Page 6

Gorbachev Is Still Open For Summit With Reagan

By Charles Mitchell
United Press International

MOSCOW — The Soviet leader, ikhail S. Gorbachev, said Friday at he is still open for a summit eeting with President Ronald eagan but "will never agree to ilateral concessions" or change licy because of economic or mili-ry pressure from the United ates.

The official Tass press agency id Mr. Gorbachev made his re-arks during a meeting with For-gn Minister Shintaro Abe of Ja-n, who is visiting Moscow.

"Mr. Gorbachev restated the ll-known Soviet position on a mmit meeting with the U.S. pres-nt stating the Soviet Union was en for compromises but will nev-agree to unilateral concessions," ss said. "Neither political, eco-mic or military pressure will ve an effect on us."

Mr. Gorbachev said a summit eting must be held in the proper mosphere" for positive results. "The meeting may be productive vided that the approach to it ates the necessary atmosphere conducting it," Mr. Gorbachev quoted as saying. "It must be from illusions with respect to motives of the Soviet interests he meeting."

here was no mention of Mr. gan's announcement that he is pared to scrap the SALT-2 trea-by arming U.S. bombers with ise missiles this year.

he Soviet news media have con-ued the decision but there has n little speculation in the offi-media about its effect on plans a summit meeting.

he Soviet foreign minister, ard A. Shevardnadze, said Fri-in a speech at a luncheon for Abe that Mr. Reagan's deci-to abandon SALT-2 and press d with the Strategic Defense iative, a proposed space-based ile-defense system, proved that United States planned to drop estrictions on nuclear arms.

With the emergence of these aments, the level of security of tates will be lowered while it become virtually impossible to inue the process of arms limi-n and reduction," he said.

Going by the latest statements he U.S. administration," he "it is striving to drop as soon ossible any restrictions in the of the build-up in nuclear and arms."

Ve see this from Washington's ide to SALT-2 and it is not the ed violations of its provisions e other side that is the point of matter," Mr. Shevardnadze "The latest U.S. nuclear mis-simply reached the ceilings set

See SUMMIT, Page 6

Reuters

Protesters Assaulted in Seoul After Leap

South Koreans protesting government and American policies leaped Friday from the second floor of the Koram Bank building in the Yongdong-po area of Seoul after police broke up their sit-in. One demonstrator was kicked in the head after he landed as security forces moved in to make 16 arrests.

U.S. Defends SALT Move To Critical NATO Allies

By Matthew C. Quinn
United Press International

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia — Allied foreign ministers ended two days of meetings Friday in sharp disagreement over President Ronald Reagan's plan to abandon the unratified SALT-2 nuclear arms limitation agreement with Moscow.

George P. Shultz, the U.S. secretary of state, denied there was a rift in the Western alliance over the issue but acknowledged a great deal of criticism of Mr. Reagan's decision in two days of meetings of North Atlantic Treaty Organization foreign ministers.

The British foreign secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, said the British government hopes that the United States will stay within the SALT-2 treaty. He called the pact "an important component in the process of arms control and we don't want that process to come unraveled."

A three-page statement issued by the ministers at the conclusion of their semiannual meeting did not mention SALT-2. But it said, "We are determined to pursue our efforts for progress in arms control and disarmament."

The statement also called on the Soviet Union and East Germany to allow free movement in Berlin, where the East Germans instituted border controls this week that the Western allies maintain violate postwar agreements governing the divided city.

The ministers issued a separate statement calling for "bold new steps" to negotiate reductions of conventional forces in Europe with the Soviet-dominated Warsaw Pact and said NATO would set up a high-level task force to that end.

The ministers reportedly engaged in heated exchanges Thursday over Mr. Reagan's decision, announced Tuesday, that the United States no longer feels bound by the SALT agreement.

The White House also said, however, that the United States will comply for now and take into account whether the Russians have halted alleged violations when the United states faces a decision on whether to breach the treaty limit later this year.

At a news conference Friday, Mr. Shultz repeated the arguments he made during the NATO ministers' session Thursday to justify Mr. Reagan's decision. He noted that the treaty is "increasingly obsolete" and was never ratified by the U.S. Senate and alleged it is being violated by the Soviet Union.

Mr. Reagan, he said, "wants a shift of gears" to a system of arms control that will include "deep reductions" in both nations' arsenals.

"What the president is saying is, let us shift away from that to a form of restraint that looks at behavior by the Soviet Union," Mr. Shultz said.

Referring to reports of the exchanges among the ministers over the SALT issue, Mr. Shultz said, "At one point, someone said, 'I wonder if they talk like this in the Warsaw Pact,' and there was a round of laughter."

He noted that Lord Carrington, secretary-general of NATO, had called at the outset for "frank discussion" of SALT-2 and noted, "In diplomatic lingo, frankness is a synonym for criticism."

"We had a lot of it," he said. "But it was good."

Lord Carrington said that some of the ministers "felt a flawed treaty is better than no treaty," Mr. Shultz said.

The foreign ministers of Britain, West Germany, Canada and

See SALT, Page 6

Reuters

Canada's secretary of state for external affairs, Joe Clark, left, and NATO's head, Lord Carrington, at Halifax talks.

Sharp Break on Arms Control

But Effect of U.S. Plan to Ignore SALT-2 Is Uncertain

By Michael R. Gordon
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan's latest statement that the United States will no longer be bound by the provisions of the second strategic arms treaty marks a sharp break with the administration's stated policy on the 1979 agreement.

Until Tuesday, the administration's position was that the United States would not "undercut" the unratified SALT-2 treaty if the Soviet Union abided by it.

But the administration has yet to translate its new position into action and has left open what appears to be a small possibility that its policy could be revised — if the Soviet Union changes its arms-control policies.

In the administration, the move represents a defeat for the State Department, which had won most of the bureaucratic battles on the SALT-2 treaty but may now have lost the war.

In the alliance, Mr. Reagan's statement has already emerged as a major irritant for the West European allies, which have asked the administration to adhere to the treaty.

In Congress, the statement is unpopular with a majority of members, though it remains to be seen if they can muster enough support for measures that go beyond mere exhortations in favor of abiding by the treaty's provisions.

How the move will affect the Soviet Union is not clear.

Publicly, administration officials say they hope the policy change will induce Moscow to resolve disputes with Washington about Soviet compliance with arms treaties and to make progress in the Geneva arms talks.

But privately, some administration critics of the SALT-2 treaty said they had little expectation that the change would have this effect.

The Reagan administration's policy on SALT-2 has been one of paradox and deep ambivalence from the start.

Mr. Reagan entered office calling the agreement "fatally flawed." But afterward he pledged not to "undercut" the treaty if the Soviet Union abided by its terms, a deliberately vague phrase that signaled that the United States did not have an enduring legal commitment to keep within the treaty's limits.

While conservatives painted this policy as a betrayal of their cause, arms-control supporters maintained that the policy was a begrudging acknowledgment that the SALT-2 treaty established some useful limits on the size of Soviet strategic forces and did not stand in the way of important American military programs.

In administration councils, the issue of abiding by the treaty's terms has been bitterly contested, pitting senior State Department officials against Defense Department civilians, the director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, the director of the Central Intelligence Agency and the attorney general, Edwin Meese 3d.

Mr. Reagan's latest decision has two components. First, he decided to dismantle two old Poseidon submarines so that the United States would stay within treaty limits when a new Trident submarine begins sea trials Thursday.

Second, he announced that the United States would no longer be bound by the treaty in making decisions about deploying strategic weapons and would not dismantle old weapons as the planned deployment of cruise missiles on bombers exceeds treaty limits at the end of the year.

In adopting the first course of action, Mr. Reagan rejected suggestions by Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger that the United States put the submarines in dry dock instead of dismantling them

See POLICY, Page 6

NEWS ANALYSIS

On Taiwan, a Crack in the Great Wall of Silence

By Daniel Southerland
Washington Post Service

TAIPEI — When a Taiwan university professor told his students earlier this month that the airlines of Taiwan and China were going to hold negotiations, the students cheered.

Students, professors, and newspaper commentators are discussing the question of possible contacts between Taiwan and mainland China in a way that is as unusual as were the recently concluded airline negotiations themselves.

The May 17-20 talks that led to Taiwan's recovery of a cargo plane that had been diverted by a defecting Taiwan pilot marked a departure from Taiwan's rigid policy of no contact, no compromise and no negotiation with Beijing. The policy is known on Taiwan as the "three no's."

It is now clear that many of the Chinese who settled on Taiwan four decades ago after being driven off the mainland would like to have more contact with relatives there.

Many businessmen among the majority of native Taiwanese would like to trade with the mainland. A few already trade directly with China in defiance of a government ban. Many more trade with the mainland through third parties such as trading companies in Hong Kong and Japan.

"The sentiment in favor of more contact with the mainland has been there all along," said a foreign observer with long experience in Taiwan. "It's just that it's more visible now."

Native Taiwanese make up 85 percent of the Taiwan population of more than 19 million people.

A majority of both Taiwanese and the more recently arrived mainlanders seemed to favor negotiations between the two national airlines as a means of getting back from China the cargo plane and two crew members who wanted to return to Taiwan.

About 75 percent of 320 Taipei residents interviewed in a survey approved of the outcome of the talks.

Even within the Nationalist Chinese government, some officials are said to favor more flexibility in dealing with mainland China, if for nothing more than public relations. In the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, for example, many officials reportedly advocate a less-negative approach to China's entry into international organizations.

Instead of simply withdrawing Taiwan's membership whenever China enters such an organization,

See TAIWAN, Page 6

ohl Cleared 2d Inquiry to Perjury

James M. Markham
New York Times Service

NN — The Bonn prosecu-office announced Friday that ald not bring charges against cellor Helmut Kohl after con-g a two-and-a-half-month igation into the possibility e had lied to a parliamentary y into party financing.

announcement lifted a ma-litical burden from the chan-at a time when his leadership Christian Democratic Party the country has been under on.

May 21, a prosecutor in Ko-halted a similar inquiry Mr. Kohl for lack of evi-

statement issued by his of-fr. Kohl said the two deci-had confirmed his "confi-n the objectivity of the state utors."

he added. "The experience past weeks shows that inno-olitical under legal investi-

See KOHL, Page 6

Moscow Turns to Pop for 'Nuke Aid'

By Celestine Bohlen
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — Alla Pugacheva, a Soviet pop singer, strode onto the stage of a Moscow sports arena Friday night to lead off a concert to aid victims of the Chernobyl nuclear accident.

Dressed in a gold tunic and shiny black pants, the 37-year-old star took the microphone and before singing a new hit called "20th Century" gave a short speech, saying that the "unusual" concert was being given with "all our hearts."

"Chernobyl, we are with you," she sang later, adding new lines to her second song of the night, titled "Oh, Oh, Oh, Da, Da, Da."

For three hours, a series of pop and rock groups filled the huge Olympic Stadium on Prospect Mira with sounds of progressive rock, new wave, heavy metal, ballads and even poetry.

Before the evening's finale with all the participants singing of "We Need Peace," the names of the 23 persons who died at Chernobyl were read aloud.

The "Nuke Aid" concert, as it was dubbed by Western correspondents who covered the event, was in some ways a Soviet version of the international Live Aid concert last July to benefit African famine victims.

But in many ways, it was wholly different and very Soviet. Unlike the Live Aid crowds, the audience of 30,000 on Friday night, for instance, stayed calmly in their seats, applauding politely at the end of each act.

The setting itself kept the performers at a distance from their audience, across the bright green artificial turf laid out for football.

Advance notice locally was limited to a small advertisement

See ROCK, Page 6

Reuters

Alla Pugacheva, right, led off the concert by Soviet bands to aid Chernobyl victims.

U.S. Trade Gap Narrows; Japan's Surplus Widens

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — Lower oil prices and the effects of a declining dollar helped narrow the U.S. merchandise-trade deficit to $12.1 billion in April, its lowest level in eight months, the government said Friday.

Meanwhile in Tokyo, the Finance Ministry said that Japan posted a record-high current-account surplus of $7.86 billion in April. The April merchandise-trade surplus also widened to an all-time monthly high of $7.66 billion.

In the United States, some economists suggested that the narrower trade gap in April might represent the long-awaited turning point in a trade deficit that last year soared to $148.5 billion. But others cautioned against too much optimism, arguing that the actual turnabout may be several months away.

The U.S. Commerce Department said that the merchandise-trade imbalance fell from the March level of $14.5 billion, representing a decline of 16.6 percent.

April's improvement was led by a 10.2-percent drop in overall imports, which totaled $30 billion in April. This drop offset a 4.8-percent decline in exports in April, to $18 billion.

The April trade deficit was the lowest since a $10.9-billion imbalance last August.

"I think it is a safe conclusion that the worst of the trade deficit is over," said Allen Sinai, chief economist for Shearson Lehman Brothers. "It won't get any worse and it is likely to get better."

But Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige said that the April decline in imports "probably did not mark a turning point, but I expect the trend to begin to improve later in the year."

"The pickup in economic growth in the United States will have to be matched by more rapid expansion abroad if U.S. exports are to increase significantly," Mr. Baldrige said.

The April U.S. trade figures showed the impact of both the

See TRADE, Page 6

The dollar rose sharply again Friday, bolstered by U.S. trade figures. Page 15.

INSIDE

GENERAL NEWS

■ Senator Bob Packwood said attempts to amend the tax bill would face opposition. Page 2.

■ Jonathan Jay Pollard, accused of spying for Israel, is negotiating a plea agreement with U.S. authorities. Page 3.

■ Chinese intellectuals face a new version of the "hundred flowers" campaign. Page 2.

OPINION

■ Churchill's daughter-in-law, Pamela Harriman, says his 'Iron Curtain' speech of 1946 deserves a rereading. Page 4.

BUSINESS/FINANCE

■ Volvo AB was fined $274,000 by the Stockholm Stock Exchange. Page 11.

■ The U.S. economy improved in May, corporate purchasing managers reported. Page 11.

SPORTS

■ Lendl and Navratilova advanced in the French Open, but seventh-seeded Anders Jarryd of Sweden lost. Page 17.

■ TV schedule for first week of World Cup. Page 17

UN Agency Appeals to Ship Captains to Rescue Boat People

By Michael Richardson
International Herald Tribune

SINGAPORE — The office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees is making a sustained, worldwide effort to persuade more merchant ships to rescue Vietnamese leaving their country in small boats.

Officials of the agency say that thousands of these refugees, known as boat people, have drowned at sea or died of hunger and thirst. They have been robbed, raped, beaten and killed by pirates who frequently attack them, according to the officials.

The officials report that while there was an increase last year in the number of rescues of Vietnamese boat people in the east Asian area by commercial and naval vessels, the response of many governments to a special appeal for assistance by the head of the Geneva-based agency has been disappointing.

They say that despite two appeals, one in October and the other in February, only two governments, the United States and Liberia, are known to have contacted shipping companies and owners in their countries and urged them to assist Vietnamese in distress at sea.

"All governments support rescue at sea in principle," an agency official said.

"But some, a not inconsiderable number," he said, "are cautious about publicizing what we are trying to do in case it creates a pull factor that attracts more Vietnamese to leave their country by the back-door route."

Since the Communist takeover of South Vietnam in 1975, more than 550,000 Vietnamese have risked the hazardous crossing of the South China Sea to gain temporary asylum in non-Communist nations.

Most have been resettled in the United States, Canada, Australia, France and other West European countries. But the sympathies of both temporary asylum and resettlement countries are wearing thin.

Vietnamese asylum seekers continue to arrive in Southeast Asia at a rate of nearly 2,000 a month. The Hanoi government says they are leaving the country illegally.

They come in wooden-hulled river and coastal fishing boats that Mirza Hussain Khan, the UN High Commissioner's Singapore representative, said are small and almost always ill-equipped for the the ocean.

He and other agency officials said they could only guess at the number of Vietnamese who have died at sea. Most estimates of the death toll range from 50,000 to 200,000.

The dangers of the voyage were underscored by the arrival in Singapore earlier this week of a ship specially chartered by two humanitarian agencies, one West German and one French, to rescue refugees in international waters off the coast of southern Vietnam.

Rupert Neudeck, a doctor and spokesman for the ship, the Cap Anamur II, said that 202 Vietnamese men, women and children from five boats had been picked up.

He said passengers on three of the boats complained that passing merchant ships had ignored their distress signals. He said the refugees had reported that some of the ships had come so close that they must have spotted the frantic signals for help.

Mr. Neudeck said that in the search zone 180 miles to 70 miles (290 kilometers to 115 kilometers) off the coast of southern Vietnam, the Cap Anamur II had seen many more suspected pirates than on a previous rescue mission four years ago. Most of the pirates operated in fishing trawlers with Thai identification markings on their hulls.

In his appeal to ship masters of all nationalities to continue to uphold maritime traditions and international law by rescuing Vietnamese refugees in distress at sea, Jean-Pierre Hocké, the UN High Commissioner, praised captains who stopped to help boat people.

But he added: "It is, however, also sadly true that passing ships have not always heeded desperate appeals for help from refugee boats in the past, and still do not today, perhaps because of the inconvenience or cost involved. This is not acceptable."

Nearly all non-Communist countries in east Asia insist that before any Vietnamese boat people rescued by merchant or naval ships can land, they must first be covered by firm guarantees of resettlement within three to six months.

Since 1979, the High Commissioner for Refugees — supported by Australia, Canada, France, West Germany, New Zealand, Sweden, Switzerland and the United States — has been operating a program that allows ships registered in Panama, Liberia and other "flag of convenience" countries, or in nations unable to settle refugees, to disembark any Vietnamese they pick up.

In May 1985, with backing from 15 leading maritime and resettlement nations, the agency began another program to ensure that resettlement responsibilities arising from rescues at sea were more equally shared.

At the same time, it broadened compensation payments from a trust fund set up with U.S. government donations so that ships that incurred delays and costs from helping refugees could be reimbursed.

Mr. Khan said that by April 25 claims had been met and five more were being processed. Most claims were for well under $20,000.

Mr. Neudeck said he hoped that the programs coordinated by the agency would encourage an increasing number of rescues by merchant ships because special rescue missions like that of the Cap Anamur II could not be sustained for long.

"In the past," he said, "captains and shipowners could argue that they would face difficulties, delays and added costs if they brought boat people aboard."

He said that now, with the protection afforded by the various agency programs, "they have no such excuses."

Buds of Freedom Put Chinese Scholars on Guard

By John F. Burns
New York Times Service

BEIJING — Chinese intellectuals who associate the "hundred flowers" campaign of 1956 with the Communist Party's most notorious betrayal of the principle of intellectual freedom are faced with a new version of the campaign complete with the slogan that continues to chill many of those punished for speaking out 30 years ago.

The slogan, "Let a hundred flowers blossom, let a hundred schools of thought contend," is indelibly associated with Mao, who used it in a series of speeches in 1956 to launch what purported to be a broadening of intellectual debate.

When this prompted an outpouring of criticism from the intelligentsia, some of it directed against Communist rule, Mao responded with an "anti-rightist" campaign the following year that sent thousands of people to labor camps.

In later years the slogan became so controversial — despised by party ideologues, who associated it with dissent, and distrusted by intellectuals because of what happened in 1957 — that it was excised from the official volume of Mao's speeches and writings that covered the period of the "hundred flowers" campaign.

By reviving it now, the party apparently hopes to spur efforts on behalf of the modernization campaign in China and to do so in a way that depicts Mao, heavily criticized in recent years, in a more favorable light.

Westerners who watch Chinese politics have been intrigued by the campaign for another reason, which is that 1986 confronts the party leadership with a number of vexatious anniversaries.

In addition to being the 30th anniversary of the "hundred flowers" campaign it is the 20th anniversary of the onset of the Cultural Revolution and the 10th anniversary of the death of Mao. Of the three, the "hundred flowers" anniversary probably is the least difficult one to mark, although even it is showing signs of taxing the intellectual dexterity of its anthors.

The difficulty confronting party propagandists attempting to popularize the "hundred flowers" concept is essentially the same as it was when the slogan was new.

Like Mao, their purpose has been to spur intellectual activity that could be socially useful. But it has also been clear that the kind of free-thinking they have in mind is to be limited to professional endeavors in the arts and sciences. It is not to spill over into free political debate, which has remained proscribed under the program of social and economic relaxation adopted by the current leader, Deng Xiaoping.

Western critics have often contended that the distinction is impossible to sustain in a society where virtually every human endeavor is subject to party regulation.

Nonetheless, the insistence that people's minds should range freely in matters related to their work, while holding within approved parameters when considering the personalities and policies of their rulers, is one that Mr. Deng, otherwise the most tolerant leader the party has produced, has steadfastly upheld.

The party apparently hopes to spur efforts on behalf of the modernization campaign in China and to do so in a way that depicts Mao, heavily criticized in recent years, in a more favorable light.

Mr. Deng's attitudes are illuminated by what he has had to say about the events of 1956 and 1957, when he was party secretary-general. In recent years he has said that the "hundred flowers" idea was a good one but that it was abused by the party's political enemies for what a 1980 party document described as "a wild attack on the party and the nascent socialist system."

Although he said that this justified a counterattack, Mr. Deng has said that the 1957 crackdown — and his own role in it — were excessive.

In the current campaign, efforts have been expended to present the "hundred flowers" idea as directed from the first at scientists.

The idea that scientists above all should be intellectually unbonded is particularly important to the Deng reformers, who believe that science and technology will carry China out of its backwardness in the next century.

The Beijing Review article and others have offered assurances to scientists that they will not again be subject to party determination of what is right and wrong in their fields and that they will not again be labeled as "rightists" or "counter-revolutionaries" for reaching conclusions that conflict with political preferences.

In practice, this is likely to be a difficult policy to sustain. An illustration of the complexities comes from the bitter controversy raging over whether the country should proceed with a hydroelectric dam across the Yangtze River.

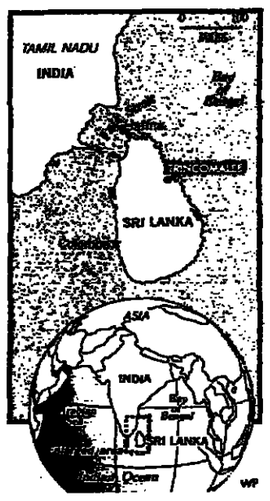
A number of prominent scientists have strongly criticized the project, saying that it would be an ecological disaster, but several leading political figures have made it plain that they favor going ahead. Whether they would tolerate continued criticism after a decision to proceed is uncertain.

Still more vexing are the questions that arise among writers, dramatists and others in the performing arts.

The current campaign is the latest in a series of drives by the party to convince them that they can follow their creative instincts, but a number of those who took the policy at its word have found themselves in trouble; avant-garde plays have been canceled within days, novels have been condemned for "bourgeois" tendencies, and poetry has been dismissed by party literati as destructive of morals.

Predictably, the reception accorded the new "hundred flowers" campaign has been cool. A Beijing university professor whose experiments in free speech during the "anti-rightist" campaign earned years of harassment said this week that he and many of his friends were "profoundly grateful" for the much wider academic freedoms that have developed under Mr. Deng.

"But when the party speaks of a 'hundred flowers,' we are cautious," he said. "There are memories that do not fade."



27 Killed In Attacks In Sri Lanka

Reuters

COLOMBO, Sri Lanka — Twenty-seven persons, including 18 soldiers, were killed in Sri Lanka on Friday in two explosions that the government blamed on Tamil separatist guerrillas.

Nine civilians died and about 50 were wounded when a bomb exploded in a fruit-processing plant in Colombo, the police said. Soon afterward, security sources said, 18 soldiers were killed and 15 were injured when their vehicle hit a mine near the main port in the Trincomalee district.

President Junius R. Jayawardene said it was impossible for security forces to provide protection throughout the country. He urged people to be vigilant and guard their homes and places of work.

The explosions were the latest incidents of violence in the dispute between majority Sinhalese and minority Tamils. More than 3,000 people have been killed in the conflict over the past three years.

A government spokesman said a convoy of four army vehicles was driving in Trincomalee when one of them, carrying 45 soldiers, hit the mine and killed 18.

In Colombo, workers at a fruit factory were unloading bottles from a truck when the bomb blast rocked the plant, the police said.

A hospital spokesman said a wounded man told him the truck had arrived at the factory from northern Jaffna, the stronghold of the guerrillas.

The factory, owned by a Sri Lankan concern, is situated in a commercial area close to the center of the capital.

A Tamil group had warned multinational companies in Sri Lanka on Monday to pull out of the island or face attacks on their plants. The statement was issued in the southern Indian city of Madras by Eelam Revolutionary Organization, one of five main guerrilla groups fighting for a Tamil state.

It said a bomb attack last week on a cement factory partly owned by Japanese was a warning to multinational companies to stop "swindling" the people of Sri Lanka and to leave the island.

South Koreans Agree on Plan to Alter Constitution

By Sam Jameson
Los Angeles Times Service

SEOUL — A breakthrough in efforts to amend the South Korean Constitution has been achieved with leaders of the ruling and opposition parties agreeing to establish a National Assembly committee to draft revisions "guaranteeing the people a free choice of government."

The agreement occurred Thursday at a meeting attended by Roh Tae Woo, chairman of the governing Democratic Justice Party, and Lee Min Woo, head of the opposition New Korea Democratic Party.

It ended six years of refusals by President Chun Doo Hwan even to consider rewriting the constitution, which he imposed under martial law as acting president in 1980. It also put Mr. Chun's party on record as favoring, if not committing itself to, constitutional revision.

"For a change, I'm very high on Korea," said a Western diplomat. "The prospects for real democratic reforms have never been better, although there are no guarantees it will happen."

Mr. Chun said April 30 that he would permit changes in the constitution in time to select his successor under a new system, but only if the opposition and ruling parties could reach agreement on the necessary amendments in the National Assembly.

Mr. Roh and Mr. Lee, who are often hostile toward each other, agreed to form a committee on constitutional change at a special session of the National Assembly scheduled to open June 5.

They agreed "to revise the constitution in such a way as to guarantee the people a free choice of government," language that represents a significant compromise on both sides.

Until Thursday, Mr. Lee and his opposition party, which is led behind the scenes by Kim Dae Jung and Kim Young Sam, had insisted that the ruling party agree in advance to amend the constitution to provide for direct election of the president.

For his part, Mr. Roh withdrew a declaration he had recently made that the ruling party would "for sure" rule out any system for direct election of the president. Instead, he said, negotiations on constitutional change "will start with a blank sheet of paper."

"We will put no restrictions on debates on rewriting the constitution," Mr. Roh said. "All forms of government and all methods of elections will be discussed freely."

Mr. Lee echoed that sentiment and said that his meeting with Mr. Roh had convinced him that the ruling party was serious about revising the constitution.

Under the present constitution, the president is chosen by a kind of electoral college with 5,278 members. In 1981, such a body gave more than 90 percent of its votes to Mr. Chun, who had come to power through a coup after the assassination of President Park Chung Hee in 1979.

Both party leaders dropped demands that they had insisted on as prerequisites to establishing a committee on constitutional change.

Mr. Roh had demanded that Mr. Lee cancel plans for a rally of his New Korea Democratic Party scheduled for Saturday in Chonju. The opposition party has had a series of such rallies, and one of them, in Inchon on May 3, degenerated into the most violent riots South Korea has seen since 1979.

Mr. Chun and his party have demanded that the opposition halt the rallies and bring the debate into the National Assembly. But when Mr. Lee insisted on Saturday's rally going ahead as planned, Mr. Roh raised no objection.

Mr. Lee, for his part, dropped demands for the release of what his party calls prisoners of conscience, as well as for restoration of the civil rights of Kim Dae Jung, the last opposition candidate in a free and open presidential election in South Korea. In that election, in 1971, Mr. Kim won 46 percent of the vote. He is now under a suspended 20-year prison term for sedition.

WORLD BRIEFS

New Soyuz Vehicle Returns to Earth

MOSCOW — Soyuz-TM, an unmanned prototype of a new generation of Soviet spacecraft, returned to earth Friday after a nine-day mission to the orbital station Mir, the press agency Tass said.

The new craft, intended to be the mainstay of Soviet manned flight, was launched May 21 and docked with Mir two days later. It separated from the station on Thursday.

Tass said Soyuz-TM had landed "in a predetermined region of the territory of the Soviet Union," but did not name the exact location. Soyuz-TM is the first in a series that will replace the old Soyuz-T vehicles as the main craft for taking cosmonauts to orbiting space stations.

8 Are Charged in Bombings in U.S.

BOSTON (NYT) — Five men and three women, allegedly members of two U.S. radical groups, have been indicted in connection with a series of bombings, murder and bank robberies from 1976 to 1984.

Federal officials said Thursday the eight persons had committed 19 bombings or attempted bombings in Massachusetts and New York; 10 bank robberies in Maine, Vermont, Connecticut, New York and Virginia, two attempted murders; and the murder in 1981 of a New Jersey state police officer.

All of the suspects are presently serving federal prison sentences on related charges. They allegedly used two names, "the Sam Melville-Jonathan Jackson Unit" or the "United Freedom Front."

Opposition Wins Easily in Barbados

BRIDGETOWN, Barbados (Reuters) — The opposition Democratic Labor Party has won the largest electoral victory in the constitutional history of Barbados with a crushing defeat of the incumbent Barbados Labor Party.

A former prime minister, Errol Barrow, 66, led the opposition victory in the general elections Wednesday, with the party taking 24 of 27 constituencies. Mr. Barrow was elected on an economic program proposing to eliminate income taxes for those earning less than $7,500 a year, while also lowering corporate taxes. The landslide marked the end of a decade of government under the ultra-conservative Barbados Labor Party.

Prime Minister H. Bernard St John, 54, who lost in his own district to a political newcomer, told a local newspaper that the voters "have told me to hang up my hat."

Thailand Denies Allegation of Torture

BANGKOK (Reuters) — A Thai government official denied on Friday a charge by a rights group that Thai soldiers tortured three Cambodian refugees in a camp in March. The official offered to allow international organizations to examine the three alleged victims.

Amnesty International said the refugees had been tortured by troops responsible for security at the Khao I Dang refugee holding center. The rights group said the troops were trying to extract confessions of complicity in the death of a Thai soldier.

The head of the National Security Council, Prasong Soonsiri, said Thai authorities had evidence that the three alleged victims had robbed refugees, killed a Thai border security guard and wounded four others in the refugee camp in incidents on March 5 and March 18. He said the reports of torture were false and suggested that they represented an attempt to smear Thailand.

U.S. Repeats Toxin Warfare Charge

WASHINGTON (WP) — The Reagan administration has repeated its assertion that the Soviet Union has waged chemical and toxin warfare in Southeast Asia, saying that a Canadian government study providing contrary evidence referred to "another time."

The Canadian data, released Wednesday and reported by The Washington Post, indicated that the poison being called a weapon by the United States was a naturally occurring poison that apparently was ingested with food infested by fungus.

The White House spokesman for foreign affairs, Edward P. Djerejian, noted Thursday that according to press reports the Canadian study was based on research conducted in 1984. He said: "Our conclusion that chemical weapons use has occurred in Southeast Asia is based on evidence collected several years prior to 1984. We believe, therefore, that the results of the Canadian study as reported in The Post do not pose a challenge to our earlier conclusions."

Court Names Counsel in Deaver Case

Michael K. Deaver

WASHINGTON (NYT) — A federal court has appointed Whitney North Seymour Jr., a former U.S. attorney in Manhattan, as an independent counsel to investigate conflict-of-interest charges against Michael K. Deaver, the former White House deputy chief of staff.

In giving Mr. Seymour wide-ranging authority, the court asked him to determine whether any lobbying activities by Mr. Deaver violated federal law. Mr. Deaver, a longtime friend of President Ronald Reagan, resigned from his White House position last year.

The appointment of Mr. Seymour came as the Justice Department released a seven-page report concluding that Mr. Deaver's lobbying on behalf of Canada and Puerto Rico "could constitute a number of offenses" under criminal law. Under federal laws on conflict of interest, former high-ranking officials are forbidden to lobby their old agencies on any matter for a year after leaving; to lobby any department for two years on an issue in which they had direct responsibility, or ever to lobby on issues in which they took part "personally and substantially."

For the Record

A tour bus en route to Los Angeles ran off a highway in the Sierra Nevada Mountains near Walker, California, Friday, falling into the West Fork of the Walker River. Authorities said 17 persons were killed, 21 were injured and 11 were missing. *(AP)*

A Soviet singer is seeking political asylum in the United States after winning a song contest in Tokyo, a Japanese Foreign Ministry official said Friday. He was identified as Vyacheslav M. Polozov, 36. *(Reuters)*

Italy's Christian Democrats re-elected Luigi Criaco de Mita on Friday as party leader for a third two-year term. Mr. de Mita, 58, was the sole candidate. *(Reuters)*

Salvador H. Laurel, the Philippine vice president and foreign minister, is to leave for Tokyo on Tuesday for a four-day official visit, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said. *(AFP)*

Two private Western aid organizations, Irish Concern of Dublin and Britain's CARE-Ethiopia, announced on Friday a $7.7-million agreement with the Ethiopian government to help in its forced resettlement program for famine victims. *(Reuters)*

Vietnam and the United States agreed Friday to resume talks June 11-14 on accounting for servicemen missing in Southeast Asia, the State Department said. The move ends a postponement imposed by the Vietnamese to protest the U.S. bombing of Libya. *(AP)*

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Fight Is Seen on Tax Bill Amendments

By Anne Swardson
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Thirty-one senators have agreed to oppose all floor amendments to the tax-overhaul legislation the Senate will consider next week, according to the chairman of the Finance Committee, Bob Packwood.

That "core" coalition, if it held, would not be large enough to defeat amendments. But it would be coupled with a shifting group of at least 20 senators opposed to each specific proposal, Senator Packwood, a Republican of Oregon, said Thursday.

He said there would be no "cleanup" amendment to accommodate objections by senators to such changes as curtailing the deduction for Individual Retirement Accounts for those who are covered by other pension plans.

The Senate majority leader, Bob Dole, a Republican of Kansas, has raised the idea of such an amendment, which would have to be paid for by offsetting tax increases in other areas.

"There is no Packwood-Dole cleanup committee amendment," Mr. Packwood said. "There is no Dole-Packwood cleanup committee amendment. There is no Ronald Reagan amendment. We are standing firm against any amendments that do any violence to the theme of the bill, and I think we can hold them."

He also said he would leave to the full Senate any attempt to smooth out the dramatic variations in revenue in the measure, which would bring in $7.4 billion more in revenue than the current system this year, $23 billion more next year, $20 billion less in 1988 and smaller variations in subsequent years. During five years, the bill would bring in the same amount of revenue as current law.

Mr. Packwood said he hoped the additional revenue raised in the early years would not be used to satisfy the deficit-cutting targets of the congressional budget resolution.

■ Ceiling May Be Exceeded

The chairman of the House Budget Committee said Thursday that the House and Senate budget plans for 1987 might exceed the $144-billion deficit ceiling set in the new balanced-budget law, The New York Times reported from Washington.

The chairman, William H. Gray 3d, a Democrat of Pennsylvania, said that changes in economic assumptions, including the drop in the rate of inflation and economic growth lower than predicted, could push the deficit estimates of both plans over the ceiling.

Mr. Gray's comments, made in a speech to the National Association of Manufacturers, are part of the jockeying going on between Congress and the White House as negotiators from the House and the Senate try to work out a compromise budget.

The threat of exceeding the ceiling of $144 billion puts pressure on both legislative branches either to increase spending cuts, or to raise additional revenue to avoid causing automatic spending cuts under the new law.

The House plan projects a deficit of $137 billion while the Senate estimates it at $144 billion.

Perry Ellis, 46, American Fashion Designer, Is Dead

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — Perry Ellis, 46, a fashion designer who translated a love of color and fabrics and a flair for spirited sportswear designs into a multimillion-dollar business, died Friday of viral encephalitis.

He was hospitalized May 8 immediately after the preview of his fall and winter collection. He had suffered for several months from the illness, which is an infection of tissues near the brain.

Mr. Ellis, a fashion maverick who believed that clothes should not be taken too seriously, was considered one of America's premier sportswear designers for men and women.

He began designing under his own label in 1978. In eight years he took a single sportswear collection and turned it into a lucrative business that includes four different lines of clothes and 16 fragrances. The Ellis label is on everything from furs to underwear and shoes.

Laxalt Coolly Assesses Chances to Succeed Reagan

By Phil Gailey
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — When faced with a major personal decision, Senator Paul Laxalt likes to retreat to the splendid isolation of what was once his father's sheep ranch at the end of a long dirt road high in the Sierra Nevada Mountains of Nevada.

His admirers hope to find him up there early next year, after he leaves the Senate, considering the biggest decision of his political career: whether to seek the Republican presidential nomination in 1988.

Just the prospect of the 63-year-old Nevada Republican bidding to succeed his longtime friend, President Ronald Reagan, has many conservative hearts throbbing. As far as they are concerned, not only does the silver-haired Mr. Laxalt have the right stuff ideologically, but he may be the closest thing Republicans have to a Reagan clone in easygoing style and placid personal temperament.

"I'm in the going-with-the-flow phase right now," Mr. Laxalt said in a recent interview in his office, where the wall decor leans heavily toward Western art and photographs of the senator and Mr. Reagan in personal communion. "I've got some real pros around me who are not 'yes men,'" the senator said, "and they tell me the potential is there, that I've got as good a shot at it as anybody."

Some party strategists say the Republican race is not likely to come together until Mr. Laxalt makes a decision. Democrats are in a similar situation as their party's presidential hopefuls wait for Governor Mario M. Cuomo of New York to declare his intentions. Mr. Cuomo said last week that he planned to seek re-election as governor but he refused to rule out a presidential race.

Unlike Mr. Cuomo, who denies any presidential ambition even as his aides work behind the scenes to keep his name in the mix, Mr. Laxalt is not being coy about his interest in or his plans for exploring a potential candidacy.

Speculation about a Laxalt candidacy soared after his much-publicized role in persuading Ferdinand E. Marcos to give up the presidency of the Philippines rather than risk a bloody confrontation with the opposition.

"Since the Marcos phone call there's been a lot of speculation and editorials encouraging me to run," he said. "A lot of Republicans have been contacting me, and we've been in touch with the inner circle of Reaganauts who tell me to hang loose."

Mr. Laxalt says he is not deceiving himself about the size of the task he would be undertaking.

With just over 300,000 registered voters and only four electoral votes, Nevada would seem to be a weak base for a presidential candidacy. But geography, Laxalt supporters say, is not nearly as important as the assets he would bring to the race: his "best friend" relationship with Mr. Reagan and his service as national chairman of the Republican Party.

'I've got some real pros around me who are not 'yes men,' and they tell me the potential is there, that I've got as good a shot at it as anybody.'

Some political analysts say a Laxalt candidacy could have two immediate effects on the Republican scramble. It could complicate the efforts of Representative Jack F. Kemp of New York to raise money and to present himself as a conservative alternative to Vice President George Bush, regarded as the front-runner. And despite Mr. Reagan's pledge to remain neutral, it would considerably diminish the advantage Mr. Bush has in being perceived as the president's preferred choice.

What will it take to get Mr. Laxalt into the race?

"First of all," he said, "there would have to be a finding that no one really acceptable is surfacing. Right now the field is in flux and wide open, not because of any weakness on the part of the candidates, but because it's too early."

If the party does not seem to be rallying behind Mr. Bush or any of his rivals by March, Mr. Laxalt said, he will form a committee to explore his own candidacy.

"It will be a cold, realistic exploration to determine if this candidacy would have the chance of becoming viable or a fruitless cause," he said. "It would include whether the right political horses would be available, and I think I know who they are, and whether there would be ample funding to carry me straight through. I'm not going to be underfinanced."

Paul Laxalt

Alleged Israeli Spy Negotiates On Plea; U.S. Inquiry Widens

By Joe Pichirallo
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Federal prosecutors and lawyers for Jonathan Jay Pollard, a former U.S. Navy counterintelligence analyst accused of spying for Israel, are close to reaching a negotiated plea agreement, according to U.S. sources.

Meanwhile, the sources said Thursday night, a wide-ranging federal investigation of Mr. Pollard has turned up evidence that seems to show that he was part of an Israeli espionage operation that was better organized and financed than investigators originally had been led to believe.

"This was not a rogue operation," one source said.

The Los Angeles Times, quoting knowledgeable government sources, reported Thursday that the investigation most likely will lead to at least one more arrest in the case.

The Times said one of the suspects was an unidentified Israeli Air Force official who has been a regular visitor to the United States.

The sources, who spoke on condition that they not be identified, said the Israeli official is believed to have been the "master case officer" for U.S. intelligence operations.

The Times's sources said that serious doubt has been cast on the Israeli government's claim that it knew nothing of Mr. Pollard's activities and that it had cooperated fully in the U.S. inquiry into the affair.

"The Israelis lied to us," one official told the Times. "This was no small-time rogue operation; it was much more systematic than that. This was a very expensive operation that they ran. There's no embassy slush fund big enough to cover that sort of thing."

Meir Rosenne, the Israeli ambassador, declined comment, the Times said.

Mr. Pollard was a civilian intelligence analyst with the Naval Investigative Service when he was arrested Nov. 21 as he tried to crash his car through the gates of the Israeli Embassy in Washington seeking help to flee.

Reuters-UPI
Jonathan Jay Pollard

Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation later told a federal magistrate that Mr. Pollard, who held top-secret clearance for information about terrorist activities, had sold Israel stacks of classified reports on the military strength of the United States and other nations, including Israel's rivals in the Middle East.

The arrest created an immediate political uproar in the United States and in Israel, straining relations between the two countries.

From the beginning, Justice Department and State Department officials have disagreed over how much public disclosure there should be concerning Mr. Pollard's alleged spying for Israel.

Sources said Thursday night that Justice Department officials who want to press the investigation are concerned that the State Department is once again trying to limit public disclosure of new information developed since Mr. Pollard's arrest.

The sources said that the additional information developed by the investigation is likely to cause further embarrassment for Prime Minister Shimon Peres.

Last December, Mr. Peres issued a formal apology to the United States concerning the Pollard affair following a long telephone conversation with Secretary of State George P. Shultz.

As part of an agreement worked out between Mr. Shultz and Mr. Peres, a team of U.S. officials was permitted to visit Israel last December to gather information about the Pollard case, particularly from three Israeli officials implicated in Mr. Pollard's alleged spying.

While in Israel, the team of Justice and State Department officials interviewed Rafael Eitan, an Israeli intelligence official said to be in charge of Mr. Pollard's alleged activities, and two Israeli science attachés alleged to have been his contacts here.

Mr. Eitan was removed in December from his post as head of an intelligence unit in the Ministry of Defense.

Mr. Pollard has been held in custody without bond since the FBI arrested him last year. He has been charged with providing documents to a foreign government, which carries a maximum penalty of life in prison.

The day after his arrest, the FBI charged his wife, Anne Henderson-Pollard with possessing classified government documents in connection with her husband's alleged activities. She has been released on bond.

Sources said that when she was released that it was a sign that prosecutors and attorneys for the Pollards had not reached an impasse in their effort to resolve the case through plea negotiations. Any negotiations worked out concerning Mr. Pollard are also expected to include an agreement that will resolve the charge against his wife, sources said.

Nicaragua Rebel Leaders Reach Unity Agreement

By James LeMoyne
New York Times Service

MIAMI — Nicaraguan rebel leaders, formally announcing a unity accord, say they would seek continued assistance from the United States and elsewhere even if a regional peace treaty is signed by the nations of Central America.

The insurgent leaders, whose war against the Nicaraguan government is backed by the Reagan administration, contended that they have a right to fight on until it is proved that the terms of such a treaty are fully observed by the Sandinists.

Speaking at a news conference here, the three co-leaders of the U.S.-backed rebel front known as the United Nicaraguan Opposition said they had resolved strong internal political differences that had threatened to split their movement apart.

"In this moment UNO is in its most solid, firm position ever," said Alfonso Robelo Callejas, one of the rebel leaders.

All three also denied persistent assertions about corruption and other misdeeds, including drug trafficking, misappropriation of U.S. aid and violation of U.S. export controls on arms. The accusations are the subject of several congressional investigations.

The three directors are Mr. Robelo, Adolfo Calero Portocarrero and Arturo José Cruz. Mr. Calero is also head of the main rebel army, known as the Nicaraguan Democratic Force. Rebel leaders and their aides more fully defined the terms of the agreement to work together that they reached after months of bickering and almost three weeks of hard negotiations.

Lynne Sladky/Reuters-UPI
From left, Arturo José Cruz, Alfonso Robelo Callejas and Adolfo Calero Portocarrero with T-shirts after announcing agreement to unify opposition to the Sandinist government.

The rebel leaders said they would continue to press for a political settlement in Nicaragua, but military pressure was needed to force a solution. As a result, they said, they would need some support for their forces even if Nicaragua agreed to sign a regional peace treaty for Central America.

Mr. Calero said that rebel leaders would demand full compliance before agreeing to stop fighting.

The peace proposal being discussed by Latin American governments calls for dismantling foreign military bases in Central America and for withdrawing foreign troops and military advisers. Still to be resolved are questions of arms control, foreign military maneuvers and verification of compliance with the pact.

Mr. Cruz said a three-man human rights commission would be created to investigate allegations of abuses by rebel units. It would be made up of non-Nicaraguans whose findings would be binding on the rebel directorate, he said.

Before their talks here, Mr. Cruz and Mr. Robelo had asserted that Mr. Calero was monopolizing control of the rebel front. In an apparent effort to give Mr. Cruz and Mr. Robelo greater power, the agreement reached in Miami will allow them to name officials to oversee rebel military, political, financial and international affairs, rebel sources said.

But even the same sources added that it remains to be shown whether the new officials will be allowed to exercise real authority. Such skepticism is an indication of the uneasiness of relations between the three top rebel leaders.

Some rebel sources said they remained concerned because under the new unity agreement, Mr. Calero retains control of the rebel army, which would continue as an independent political and military organization that forms part of the rebel front.

■ **Amnesty Offer for Pastora**

The Nicaraguan vice president said that Edén Pastora Gómez, the rebel leader who gave up the fight last week to seek political asylum in Costa Rica, can return to his native land under the government amnesty law, The Associated Press reported from Madrid.

Sergio Ramírez Mercado, who is touring European capitals to seek economic and political support for Nicaragua, told Radio Exterior de España that Mr. Pastora could return to Nicaragua as a private citizen "without any threat of retribution from the government."

U.S. Jailing Of Cubans Is Taken to UN

New York Times Service

UNITED NATIONS, New York — A coalition of human rights and religious groups has filed a complaint with the United Nations against the United States charging the detainment of more than 1,800 Cubans in an Atlanta prison violates international human right laws.

The detained refugees were among the 125,000 Cubans who fled to the United States in 1980 in a boatlift from Mariel, Cuba.

About 300 were detained initially because of suspected criminal records or psychiatric problems. The remaining 1,500 were returned to Atlanta after arrest in the United States.

The 15-page complaint, filed Thursday, asserts that the detention violates human rights codes because it is arbitrary and because of the conditions in the prison.

Only 71 of those detained were actually charged with "brutal crimes" in the United States, according to the coalition. Arthur Helton, a lawyer with the Lawyer's Committee for Human Rights, said most of the other detainees admitted to criminal pasts in Cuba on the theory that "they would be treated better here if they said they were imprisoned there," or were cited for trivial offenses once in the country.

Other groups filing the complaint include the National Council of Churches and the American Civil Liberties Union.

Conditions in the prison are among the worst in the federal penitentiary system, according to a congressional report released in April. Cells meant to hold four prisoners hold eight, the report said, and the Cubans' suicide and self-mutilation rate are among the highest in the federal prison system.

The 11th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals, Mr. Helton said, has ruled the detention does not violate the Cubans' constitutional rights because they are still considered by the law to be at the border and therefore not protected by the U.S. Constitution.

The Legal Aid Society of Atlanta is to appeal the ruling to the Supreme Court.

The UN human rights panel is to consider the complaint when it meets in January.

■ **Cuban Prisoners Riot**

The authorities said that 55 Cubans accused of starting a melee at the Krome Avenue detention center in Miami rioted Thursday aboard a special security bus while being transferred to the federal penitentiary in Atlanta.

The Cubans, shouting anti-American slogans, tried to rock the bus, the police said. About 40 state and local police officers subdued the Cubans after the bus pulled over to the side of the interstate highway near Lake City, Florida. They were then transported to a jail, where they were "searched and re-handcuffed" before resuming the trip to Atlanta, Lieutenant Tommy Richardson of the Columbia County Sheriff's Office said.

The Cubans' transfer to Atlanta followed a disturbance Wednesday at Krome, where they burned mattresses, threw stones and attacked guards before they were dispersed. One guard was cut by a stone, the official said, but no other injuries were reported. Damage was estimated at $100,000.

In December 1984 Cuba agreed to take back 2,700 Mariel felons detained by the U.S. authorities. But Fidel Castro, the Cuban leader, suspended the agreement on May 20, 1985, when the U.S.-sponsored Radio Martí began broadcasting to Cuba.

"What happened at Krome was absolutely predictable," said the Reverend Bryan O. Walsh, head of Catholic Services of the Archdiocese of Miami and an immigration expert.

"These people have no hope of ever being released from jail," he said.

Possible Role of Shamir Debated in 1984 Affair

By Thomas L. Friedman
New York Times Service

JERUSALEM — A controversy has arisen here over whether Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir had a role in a reported cover-up of the beating deaths of two captured Palestinian hijackers.

Israeli newspapers have been filled this week with disclosures from "official sources" asserting that Avraham Shalom, the head of Shin Bet, the domestic intelligence agency, received "approval" from his political superiors for his agency's actions during and after the hijacking of an Israeli bus south of Tel Aviv on April 12, 1984. The assertions, all by unidentified sources, have not been confirmed.

The daily newspaper Ma'ariv quoted sources close to Shin Bet on Thursday as saying the "political level" — Mr. Shamir was prime minister at the time of the incident — "was aware of all the events concerning the bus affair."

The case has prompted a power struggle between the Israeli attorney general, who asked the police this week to examine evidence of a cover-up that he had gathered, and Prime Minister Shimon Peres, who contends that pursuing the case could compromise national security and hurt Israel's efforts to combat terrorism.

Yitzhak Zamir, the attorney general, has gathered evidence showing that Mr. Shalom ordered that the two Palestinian bus hijackers be clubbed to death, Israel radio reported. The Palestinians were captured alive when Israeli troops stormed the bus and rescued the passengers.

And, the radio said, Mr. Zamir has evidence alleging that the Shin Bet chief may have systematically covered up his and his agency's role in the affair during three commissions of inquiry.

For the most part, the Israeli public appears to support Mr. Peres's contention that Israel should not prosecute the case and disrupt its domestic security services simply because of reported excesses in dealing with Palestinian attackers. But the attorney general is refusing to back down, contending that the rule of law is at stake.

Mr. Shamir, asked Thursday by Israel radio to respond to reports that he knew of the Shin Bet activities, said:

"I don't have to tell anyone what I knew and what I did not know. I knew what a prime minister has to know. I am in favor of leaving the head of Shin Bet alone. I think that this issue has been spoken about and pried into too much. Any additional prying causes damage and exposes more."

Mr. Peres restated his position Thursday that the attorney general should drop his demand for a police investigation into the reported activities of the Shin Bet chief because it would harm state security.

"The head of Shin Bet offered to resign if I asked him," Mr. Peres said. "But I did not ask him and do not intend to ask him to resign."

The bus was hijacked near Ashkelon by four Palestinians from the Israeli-occupied Gaza Strip and forced southward into Gaza. Two of the hijackers and an Israeli woman on the bus were killed when the bus was stormed and the other passengers were rescued.

The initial investigation into how the two captured Palestinians were killed, minutes after they were photographed being escorted from the bus alive, was carried out in May 1984 by an army commission of inquiry led by Meir Zorea, a retired major general.

In this inquiry, the head of the rescue operation, Brigadier General Yitzhak Mordechai, conceded that he had beaten the two surviving Palestinians to find out immediately whether they had left any booby-trapped explosives on the bus.

He said, however, that after he finished beating them, he turned them over "alive" to the Shin Bet officers on the scene for further questioning, during which time the two hijackers apparently stopped breathing.

Correro Press
Yitzhak Shamir

Among the Shin Bet agents on the scene was its director. Mr. Shalom. According to Israel radio, evidence that is now in the hands of the attorney general alleges that the two Palestinians may not have been beaten to death during a secondary "interrogation" by the Shin Bet officers, but may have been deliberately clubbed to death by the Shin Bet men on the explicit orders of Mr. Shalom.

Ecuador Parliament Elections Set for Sunday

By Walker Simon
Reuters

QUITO, Ecuador — Ecuadorans vote in parliamentary elections Sunday that could wrest control of Congress from the conservative government of President León Febres Cordero.

The five-month election campaign has been the most acrimonious since the country returned to democracy in 1979 after seven years of military rule.

Sixteen parties are vying for 59 of the 71 seats in Congress and for posts on provincial and municipal councils in an election occurring nearly halfway through Mr. Febres Cordero's four-year term. His governing coalition of five parties now holds 41 of the 71 seats.

Center-left and Marxist parties have branded the president's style authoritarian and alleged that there have been human rights abuses.

They are also campaigning on what they say has been an erosion in living standards. Ecuador has been hit by a sharp drop in the price of oil, its main export.

The government recently ordered a budget cutback of about 5 percent and imposed import tariff surcharges of between 15 and 25 percent.

The stock market suspended dollar trading indefinitely Thursday after the free market sucre was devalued 5 percent in a week.

Uncertainty over what austerity measures the government might adopt has led speculators to accelerate the fall in the free market value of the sucre, the national currency, against the U.S. dollar.

AMERICAN TOPICS

Campus Bias in South Still Hampers Blacks

Southern universities were desegregated a generation ago. By 1965, nearly 20 percent of black college students in the South were enrolling in predominantly white institutions. This rose to 57 percent by 1976 and to 64 percent by 1982.

"We have desegregated Southern schools, but we have not integrated them," says Donal E. Muir, a sociologist and race relations specialist at the University of Alabama. On campus, blacks still find themselves on the outside looking in. The Los Angeles Times reports that many white students shun blacks and try to keep them out of extracurricular activities. White professors and administrators are often indifferent to black students. Few faculty members are black. And the still-strong Confederate tradition at many institutions is an irritant to black students.

Cordell Wynn, president of predominantly black Stillman College in Tuscaloosa, Alabama, says, 'A great deal of emphasis has been placed on providing blacks in the South with access to higher education at historically white institutions, but not enough has been placed on making that experience a success."

Exclamation Point Gets Question Marks

In the manner of a Broadway musical — "Oklahoma!" or "Fiorello!" — the city of Hamilton, Ohio, population 64,000, has added an exclamation point, and Hamilton! is its name henceforth. A public relations firm suggested the change, and the city council adopted it 5-1. "Positive publicity," said a local chamber of commerce official.

The Washington Post cautioned that the exclamation point "seems like the sort of thing that could lead to misunderstandings and cause a nice city to work itself into a lather."

"Consider, for instance, the traveling motorist who wanders into town," the paper said. "'Where am I?' he asks at a street corner. 'Hamilton!' bellows the cop. 'O.K., O.K., don't get excited,' says the motorist, nervously eyeing the policeman's holster."

Short Takes

Last September, Georg Gaertner, who escaped from a prisoner-of-war camp in New Mexico during World War II and for 40 years lived under the name of Dennis Whiles as a ski and tennis instructor and contractor, gave himself up. He timed his surrender to coincide with the publication of a book, "Hitler's Last Soldier in America." The 65-year-old Mr. Whiles, a name he has adopted legally, has been granted permanent residence. He and his wife live in Boulder, Colorado. An immigration official said, "We defined it that his entry was lawful — the army brought him into the country."

From the book "Hitler's Last Soldier in America," by Georg Gaertner with Arnold Krammer
Georg Gaertner, the former war prisoner, as a ski instructor, left, and in a recent photograph with his wife, Jean.

When three leading New York advertising agencies — Batten, Barton, Durstine & Osborn; Doyle, Dane, Bernbach; and Needham Harper Worldwide — announced recently that they would join forces, the name of the new "mega-agency" remained undecided. But someone noticed that the new merged monogram, BBDODDBNHW, spoken aloud, sounded like the stutter made famous by Porky Pig in the old Looney Tunes animated cartoons. "So now," said Mark Stroock, a senior vice president at Young & Rubicam, "the new firm is known on Madison Avenue as Porky Pig's."

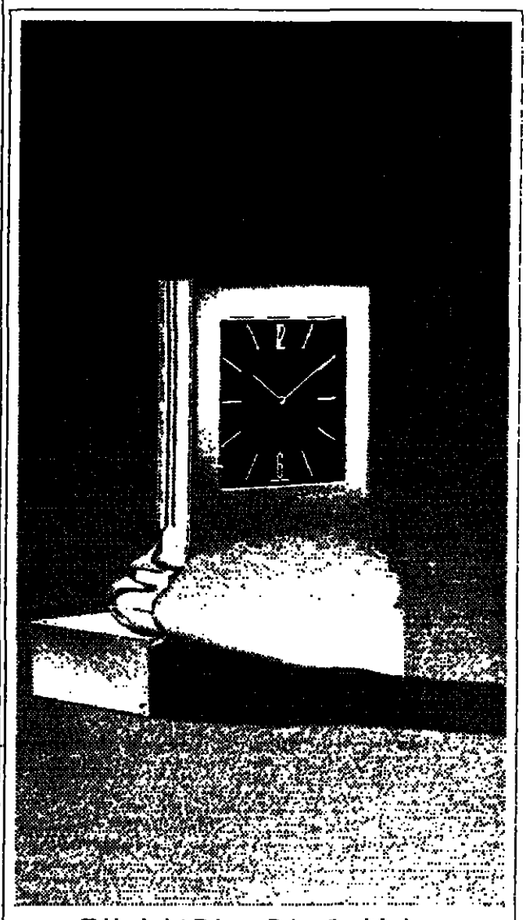
The Senate, about to make its debut on television, has issued a guidebook on Senate procedures. The introduction, by Senator William L. Armstrong, a Colorado Republican, begins: "The Founding Fathers envisioned an upper chamber of thoughtful and experienced legislators lending a cool and detached perspective to the sometimes turbulent national policy debate. Well, sometimes it is and sometimes it isn't."

— Compiled by
ARTHUR HIGBEE

Turkey Opposes Air Lane

Reuters

ANKARA — Turkey has complained to Athens and the International Civil Aviation Organization about a Greek plan to introduce a new air lane over the Aegean Sea, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said Friday. Six nautical miles of the corridor crosses Turkish territory, the spokesman said.



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OPINION

The Value of SALT

One current in the Reagan administration sees arms control as an imperfect prop of U.S. security but one that is politically and strategically worth trying to strengthen. A second current considers it a menace to U.S. security — because the Kremlin can cheat and because the arms control process invites the Soviets to play on U.S. hopes for relaxation and thereby keeps America from doing what it should do in defense. The civilian leadership of the Pentagon represents this second tendency and, in the continuing internal battle, it has just won an extremely important round. It is not a complete rout for those in the administration who accept arms control as a legitimate enterprise and as a central element in a mature Soviet-American relationship — but it throws them back hard.

SALT-2, the arms control treaty negotiated by Jimmy Carter but never ratified, is the battlefield. Candidate Reagan denounced it, but President Reagan decided not to undercut it, finding it both useful (it has required the Russians to dismantle large numbers of weapons to stay under its ceilings) and in a sense painless (it has not kept America from pursuing any necessary strategic programs). But the very idea of SALT offends some hardliners. Allegations that Moscow is cheating, continuing its buildup and stonewalling at Geneva are familiar features of their attack.

The Soviet record on compliance troubles even ardent advocates of arms control. Still, the administration itself tells Congress that, in some areas, Soviet compliance has improved in the last year. The president says carefully that there has been no "real" progress, acknowledging that it is a judgment call. It is enough of a judgment call to lead the more moderate conservatives to urge that any American responses to Soviet violations be kept within SALT limits.

Precisely here lies the significance of what the president has just done. He is going to dismantle two old submarines, as a new one comes into the fleet, to stay under a SALT ceiling on multiple-warhead missiles. But he is doing it, he insists, on military and economic grounds, and in the future he will base strategic decisions not on the standards of the treaty but on "the nature and magnitude of the threat." So it becomes possible that at the next moment of truth — in the fall, in respect to bombers carrying cruise missiles — he will for the first time openly "break out" of SALT. The United States is "no longer bound" to continue observing the accord, Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger says. "It's very simple."

It's a mistake. The Joint Chiefs of Staff, in the past at least, have believed that Moscow is far better placed than Washington to field new weapons quickly if the two sides break out; that is why they have supported the treaty. The Soviet leadership must deal with a tight budget, but not with an independent Congress, opposition and public. The notion that Moscow, under this sort of American pressure, will easily change the ways of which the United States complains is, at the least, highly speculative. Is the United States "no longer bound" to SALT-2? It had better turn out not to be so.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

The Medically Poor

The union worker's contract once covered everything from his little girl's corrective shoes to his own blood-pressure medicine. Laid off, he now works for an exterminator who offers him no-frills health coverage but requires an extra premium that he cannot afford to cover his family. ... The single mother earns barely enough to support herself and a baby son, but too much to qualify for welfare or Medicaid; only half in jest, she warns the baby not to get sick. ... The bicycle messenger makes good money, but all in cash, without other benefits. Should a reckless swerve between taxicabs lead to injury, he would have no way to pay a hospital bill.

Congress is just waking up to how many Americans are medically poor, unprotected by any safety net. It's none too soon.

The American economy is shifting jobs from unionized industries to unorganized service companies. The administration has tightened welfare and Medicaid eligibility. And the number of Americans unable to afford medical care has grown in just five years from 25 million to 37 million.

Hospitals and clinics once got away with padding other patients' bills to raise the $6 billion a year it costs to care for the uninsured. Now, federal and private insurance plans are tightening up on reimbursements and eliminating this hidden subsidy. As a result, according to a recent study by the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, a million Americans each year are now refused medical treatment, and five million others do not even seek help they need.

Congress acted last fall to curb the most egregious result by prohibiting the hasty transfer of emergency patients from private to public institutions. But the underlying question of how to pay for the uninsured remains unanswered.

Senators Edward Kennedy and David Durenberger propose a bill that would require employers to continue paying health insurance premiums for laid-off workers for the four months they typically need to find new jobs. But 75 percent of the uninsured are people with jobs and their dependents. So the bill would also require states to create special funds for hospital charity cases and special insurance pools for patients whose condition disqualifies them from commercial coverage. And it would alter tax laws to enable more owners of small unincorporated businesses to insure themselves and their employees.

Businesses oppose being obliged to extend paid coverage for workers they lay off. The administration, meanwhile, wants to wash its hands of the problem and leave it to the states. Yet federal responsibility is real. Through the Medicare and Medicaid programs, Washington pays nearly half the nation's hospital bills; it used that leverage to impose the new efficiencies that shortchange the uninsured.

With federal encouragement and persuasion, rather than spending, the needed $6 billion ought to be obtainable from federal and private insurance systems that annually pay out most of the $400 billion for medical bills. The Kennedy-Durenberger initiative is just the beginning of a full response.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Cutting Defense Wisely

In the early years of the Reagan administration the defense buildup drove fiscal policy — some would say into the ground. Now the relationship has been reversed. Both houses of Congress have indicated they intend to keep the defense budget more or less level next year. Neither arrived at that position from some new assessment of defense needs; they are reacting to the deficit. Now the Pentagon and Representative Les Aspin, chairman of the House Armed Services Committee, are asking in different ways that the members think about the military consequences as well.

The Pentagon has sent a paper to Congress on the implications of both House and Senate budget resolutions. It is always easier to vote for lower spending than for less defense. The services all have expansive plans; if the budget is not equally expansive, the plans will have to be curtailed. The paper seeks to make the members face up to the possible results. "Should we give up on the army's effort to protect its ammunition resupply? ... Or its effort to protect its engineers with the M-9 Armored Combat Earthmover? Should we end production of the marines' close air support aircraft, the AV-8B, or stop the navy's effort to upgrade its only medium bomber, the A-6F program? Should the air force be directed to halt its C-17 program, so badly needed by our commanders-in-chief?"

The questions go on for pages, with warnings that "there is no 'free lunch': Security will be weakened by cuts of this magnitude" and reminders of the payrolls and profits at stake ("For example, in recent years Connecticut has ranked first among the states in defense purchases per capita"). All fair enough, and it is true: This is a major policy shift, and there are a lot of choices to be made. But that is precisely what the Pentagon will not do: Help Congress make them. It is still fighting the last war, over whether these cuts will occur, when the question now is how. "How" is Mr. Aspin's concern.

It will be his job to help take the budget resolution the next step; his committee must draft a defense authorization bill, splitting dollars among programs. He has no qualms about cutting the president's budget but says that neither budget resolution gives the armed services committees quite enough room.

The defense budget is expressed each year in terms both of budget authority, or new permission to spend, and of outlays, or actual spending. The first is a political or policy number; it points to how large the defense program is to be in the future. The second is an economic number; it is the one that bears on the deficit. Last year Congress took advantage of this complex accounting system to have it both ways: On outlays, the budget conferees agreed to defer to the House, whose figure was low, and on budget authority to the Senate, whose figure was high. In the context of the moment, that allowed everyone to vote simultaneously for a strong and a cheap defense.

This year the same temptations exist. Mr. Aspin is urging his colleagues to set the two figures on a more rational basis. Over time there is no way to keep outlays low if budget authority is high. The right way to bring down outlays is slowly, by limiting budget authority and long-term costs.

Mr. Aspin says it is possible to cut the budget about as much as Congress wants and produce a rational result, provided it is carefully done. This year he would like the conferees to do the opposite of last: approve a slightly higher spending figure than voted by the House, and a lower level of budget authority than voted by the Senate. The compromise would be driven by substance, not politics. It is the right way.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

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Editor for Asia: Michael Richardson, 5 Canterbury Rd, Singapore 0511. Tel.472-7768. Tlx RS56928
Managing Dir. Asia: Malcolm Glenn, 9/J Gloucester Road, Hong Kong. Tel. 5-8610616. Telex: 61170
Managing Dir. U.K.: Robin MacKichan, 63 Long Acre, London WC2. Tel. 836-4802. Telex: 262009
Gen. Mgr. W. Germany: W. Lauenbach, Friedrichstr. 15, 6000 Frankfurt/M. Tel. (069) 726755. Tlx 416721
Pres. U.S.: Michael Conroy, 850 Third Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022. Tel. (212) 752-3890. Telex: 427175
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40 Years Later, Churchill Still Needs Heeding

By Pamela C. Harriman

WASHINGTON — When he spoke 40 years ago of the "Iron Curtain" that had descended from "Stettin in the Baltic to Trieste in the Adriatic," Winston Churchill was acknowledging and announcing a truth that so many in the West were so unwilling to admit: the onset of the Cold War. So powerful was the phrase and so pronounced was the turning point marked by this speech that leaders have been returning to it ever since to validate their policies.

On that day in Fulton, Missouri, Churchill was looking toward a system of collective security; he was anticipating NATO by three years, each year marked by recurrent and escalating crises with the Soviet Union. So he asked the Western powers "to stand together" and he concluded: "There is nothing [the Russians] admire so much as strength, and there is nothing for which they have less respect than weakness, especially military weakness."

It is at this point, for the most part, that the reading, citation and interpretation of the Fulton speech stop. Probably that is because it was Churchill's sounding of the alarm about Soviet misdeeds that drew the most attention and the most controversy at the time. In New York a few days afterward, hostile demonstrators paraded outside the Waldorf-Astoria, where he was staying.

There are three other points Churchill made at Fulton that apply with equal force today — but which do not seem to be as heeded.

First, the address was a plea for peace, not conflict. It contained the reminder that "our supreme task and duty is to guard the homes of the common people from the horrors and miseries of another war." He spoke of future world conflict "as incomparably more rigorous than what the world had just been through. The Dark Ages may return, the Stone Age may now return on the gleaming wings of science, and what might shower immeasurable material blessings upon mankind may even bring about its total destruction."

Forty years ago, when the West held a nuclear monopoly, Churchill was not talking of "winnable" nuclear wars; he was worried about nuclear war in which the only winner would be death. And to him, even then, the issue was urgent: "Beware, I say; time may be short. Do not let us take the course of allowing events to drift along until it is too late."

Second, the former and future prime minister insisted that there was a basis on which to deal with the Soviet Union. He had stated it before, shortly after the outbreak of the war in 1939, in another famous phrase that also is usually only half-quoted: Russia "is a riddle, wrapped in a mystery, inside an enigma; but perhaps there is a key. The key is Russian national interest."

The part about national interest is invariably the part of his view that is left out. Power and doctrine — Churchill had read history and he knew that ideology was not simply or solely the reason for Soviet aggression and subversion; it was, in sinister combination, the rationalization of conquests coveted long before the 1917 revolution. The Soviet commissars were fulfilling, on a grander scale, the expansionist ambitions of the czars.

But while they might want expansion, which the West must resist, Churchill said, they did not want war. The truth of that view, in the atomic age, still eludes foolish and dangerous people on both sides of the Iron Curtain, who assume that on the other side a first strike is being planned, a nuclear exchange is being actively considered — and, therefore, arms control is an impossible dream or a snare. Instead, Churchill insisted that "what we have to consider ... is the permanent prevention of war." This, he believed, was in the Russian interest as surely as our own.

Third, Churchill was convinced that the West should actively pursue what he called "a good understanding with the Russians ... There is the solution which I would offer to you."

He was to expand on this theme again and again. At the Conservative Party Conference in North Wales in 1949, during the most frigid days of the Cold War, he called on the West to take the initiative in opening talks with Moscow. This time, it was the hawks who assailed him. They and their ideological descendants prefer to edit the Fulton speech, to forget the party conference and to neglect the sweeping proposal of Churchill's second prime ministership for an East-West summit in 1953.

Across four decades, Winston Churchill's voice and his advice still speak to us and they come down to this: yes, you can deal with the Russians — but only if you have both strength and suppleness, a willingness to stand your ground and yet to see a great common interest that transcends inevitable rivalries.

Just after the Fulton speech, Churchill and Averell Harriman met in Washington for a long, private talk. Harriman shared Churchill's conclusion, as he reported it in his notes, that he was "very gloomy about coming to any accommodation with Russia unless and until it became clear to the Russians that they would be met by force if they continued their expansion." Seventeen years later, after the Soviet installation of missiles in Cuba had been repulsed, it was Harriman who initialed, for the United States, the first great formal accommodation of the postwar era, the Limited Nuclear Test Ban Treaty of 1963.

Most of the time, however, we appear to have followed only half the lesson of this history — to stand fast — and not the other half — that the stand should not be a stopping place but a departure point toward making the world safer. Each stand, once taken, should be another step in the thousand-mile journey toward peace.

We cannot have Churchill's counsel about the Soviets without his counsel about ourselves: The two parts are of a single piece, shaped by a single, subtle mind, the product of a complex and realistic world view.

The writer, the wife of W. Averell Harriman, was the daughter-in-law of Winston Churchill. She is chairman of Democrats for the '80s, a political action committee. This view was contributed to The Washington Post.

Christians Give Laxalt A Prayer

By David Broder

WASHINGTON — The evangelist Pat Robertson upstaged Vice President George Bush and Representative Jack Kemp in Tuesday's curious competition to recruit precinct delegates for the Michigan Republican convention. Mr. Robertson turned out more supporters than his rivals had expected and perhaps, when the numbers are in, more than they were able to recruit themselves.

What this means is a matter of debate. But it came after other "Christian candidates" had scored upsets to gain Republican nominations in two Indiana House districts, and after a fundamentalist Baptist minister had drawn 43 percent of the vote in the Oregon Republican primary against Senator Bob Packwood.

Suddenly everyone in Washington was proclaiming, or warning, "The Christians are coming!" Indeed they are. And that fact has some large, and less than obvious, consequences.

The immediate stakes in Michigan were minimal, hardly more than bragging rights. Those delegates who were recruited by the Tuesday filing deadline will, if unchallenged or successful in an August primary, be voting members of the 1988 convention, at which Michigan's 77 national delegates will be chosen. They have until the winter of 1988 to decide which candidate to support.

Mr. Robertson is unlikely to be the man. Like others who want to rescue the country from what they define as moral or mortal dangers, his appeal is probably greater among the political activists than in the general public.

Remember Senator Alan Cranston of California. His zeal to save America from nuclear war fired up the Democratic activists in 1983 and won him some early straw-vote victories. But as the universe of voters expanded in the 1984 primaries, his support proved to be limited. So it may be with Mr. Robertson, who sees the world threatened by abortion and pornography, not radioactive blasts.

But to leave it at that is to miss the larger point. In six states this spring, fundamentalists have shown that the surge of evangelical Christians into politics, which began in the late 1970s, is still gaining momentum.

This should come as no surprise. As students of American religion have pointed out, the country has a long history of church-based political movements. Similar infusions of energy and people came from the religious advocates of emancipation, prohibition and civil rights. These earlier cycles of activism lasted longer than the seven or eight years this one has been around. Church militants will probably be more evident in 1988, led by Mr. Robertson.

After his recent successes, Mr. Robertson, who heads the Christian Broadcasting Network, is likely to seek the 1988 nomination. Again, the pattern is familiar. The church-based black civil rights movement became an expanding political force in the decade after passage of the Voting Rights Act. In 1976, blacks played a vital role in the nomination and election of Jimmy Carter. And in 1984 they produced a presidential candidate of their own in Jesse Jackson.

Eight years after white Christian fundamentalists played a vital role in the nomination and election of Ronald Reagan, that constituency will be ready for a candidate of its own.

Will Mr. Robertson prove to be as divisive a figure in the Republican Party as Mr. Jackson was among Democrats in 1984? Perhaps, but I doubt it. When I interviewed Mr. Robertson in March, I was struck by his political sophistication. My feeling was perfectly expressed by Edward Rollins, the manager of the 1984 Reagan campaign. "Pat Robertson," he said, "is a politician whose profession happens to be religion."

Mr. Rollins, like other Republican pros, thinks Mr. Robertson can strongly influence the Republican nomination, even if he is unlikely to win it. Just as Mr. Jackson pressured Walter Mondale to lean leftward in filling out his ticket and framing his platform, so Mr. Robertson can pull the Republican nominee to the right.

And by exposing the weakness of Mr. Bush and Mr. Kemp, he may encourage more Republicans to run — especially Senator Paul Laxalt of Nevada. Mr. Laxalt comes close to matching President Reagan's following among Christian activists. They cherish his consistent support for their special issues, and his longtime intimacy with Mr. Reagan.

It would be ironic if Mr. Robertson helped open the way for Mr. Laxalt, a former Carson City gambling-house owner, to be the Republican nominee. But don't bet against it.

The Washington Post.

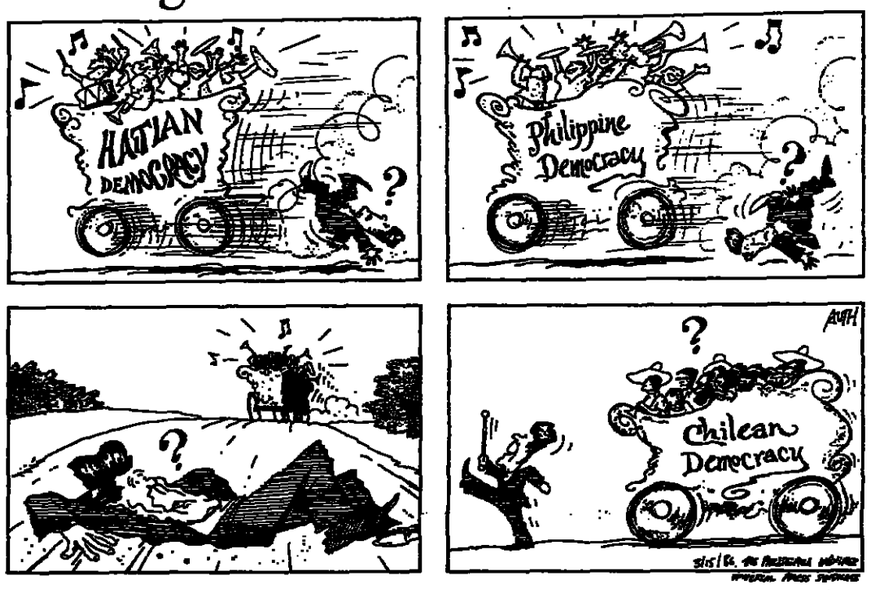
Pinochet Is Running Out of Time in a Restive Chile

By Vicki Carpenter

SANTIAGO — The street violence here is growing uglier. Crowds, especially in student areas, attack the police, who have taken to inking their faces, Indian-style, to prevent being recognized when they beat up protesters. A line across the cheekbone, the police have learned, blurs the shadow cast by their helmets.

Off the streets, in the seat of power, President Augusto Pinochet of Chile faces a deadline: Grant our demands for reform by May 31, he has been told, or we will bring the country to a halt with mass disobedience. The threat comes from a broad coalition, communist and conservative alike. It is the latest in a series of opposition protests and pressures swirling around the government this year.

Through it all, General Pinochet and his junta have continued to present a calm face to the world. But many who work for them know better. A growing number of civil servants expect the wave of democracy that toppled dictatorships in Haiti, the Philippines and Latin America to hit Chile before long, and they do not want to be swept away, too.



One government public-affairs writer, who had spent several months on a scholarship at a university in Spain, came home recently and refused to return to his old post, even at a higher salary. Instead, he took a job with a business publication.

Another government worker said that "I've got to get out of the country. I can't be caught with this job when the government falls. People tremble when they hear where I work. I tell them I work *elsewhere*. Anywhere but here. I'm looking for scholarships, hopefully in the U.S."

Disaffection is not new in Chile, even in high places. The former air force general, Gustavo Leigh Guzman, who broke with General Pinochet in 1983, came out last August in favor of the National Accord for Transition to Full Democracy.

Also last year, Monica Madariaga, a second cousin of General Pinochet's who had resigned as ambassador to the Organization of American States because of differences in opinion, urged the regime to lift the state of siege and start talks with the opposition. In interviews in opposition magazines — there are no opposition newspapers — she has condemned the government's "see no evil, hear no evil" attitude.

This year began with a political lull — it was summer vacation time in the southern hemisphere. But late in February, terrorists renewed their bombing of electrical towers and their attacks on members of the armed forces and the *carabineros*, or paramilitary national police.

In March, Chilean women, many of them upper-middle class, organized a mass march to protest the detention and disappearance of members of their families. Some of the marchers belonged to women's branches of opposition parties, notably the Mujeras D.C., or Women of the Christian Democrats, the country's largest opposition party.

The march was noteworthy because previously women's groups here had been far less vocal about their *desaparecidos*, or disappeared ones, than, for example, the "Madres de la Plaza de Mayo" in Argentina.

Outside pressures also have increased. The new U.S. ambassador, Harry G. Barnes Jr., brought with him a stronger line on human rights. An ultra-rightist group, the Union Democrática Independiente, organized an "unwelcome" demonstration against Senator Edward Kennedy in January. The United Nations human rights commission issued a 100-plus-page report in mid-March on abuses in Chile.

Suddenly, so it seems to some, only three years remain before the "institutionalization of democracy" promised in the constitutional amendments of 1980. But what is "only" three years to some is too long for others. General Pinochet has refused to announce plans for a transition to democracy. Although the term he set for himself ends in 1989, political parties have not been legalized and no provision has been made for elections.

But political graffiti again adorn walls, even on tidy buildings in well-to-do neighborhoods, exhorting "DEMOCRACIA" in huge blue letters. Terrorism attributed to, and often claimed by, the left continues. Fearing greater violence, the Roman Catholic bishops have called for a revision of the 1980 constitution.

With the junta unbudged, the Democratic Alliance of mostly centrist opposition parties joined Marxist-Leninist groups in issuing the May 31 ultimatum. On the far right a retired general, Roberto Viaux Marambio, former government member and onetime close friend of General Pinochet's, published an extraordinary message to "my former classmate."

"Your people are starving," Mr. Viaux wrote in the dissident biweekly Apsi. He said they "have had to sell their bodies and minds to survive," that "young people lack a destiny," that "those lucky enough to finish their studies must leave the country to find work."

He said that "news organizations are controlled by the state," that "television transmissions are nothing more than a chorus you direct," that "in your continuous trips to rural areas, you prepare 'spontaneous' manifestations of public affection."

"Give up your power for Chile's good!" Mr. Viaux concluded. "Do it before it's too late."

The writer is a correspondent for the Santiago branch of Crain Communications, a Chicago-based publishing company. This comment was contributed to the South-North News Service.

U.S. Encouraging a Revolution

By Peter Winn

NEW YORK — Proclaiming its opposition to "tyranny of the right" as well as of the left, the Reagan administration has distanced itself from General Augusto Pinochet and endorsed a gradual return to democracy in Chile. But unless the United States pressures the Chilean military to oust General Pinochet and rapidly restore democracy, it may find that it has encouraged the violent revolution that it wishes to prevent.

President Reagan has hitched his foreign policy doctrine to the "democratic revolution" he sees sweeping the Third World. In recent months, dictators have fallen in Haiti and the Philippines, and many observers — liberals and conservatives — believe that General Pinochet may be next. They warn that his unpopular rule — with its human rights violations, economic failures and international isolation — is enhancing the appeal of the Chilean Communist Party, necessitating a shift in U.S. policy.

The new U.S. Ambassador to Chile, Harry G. Barnes Jr., has met publicly with opposition leaders; and in March, Washington startled the world by sponsoring a UN resolution condemning Chilean human rights violations. With this encouragement, Chileans have taken to the streets demanding an end to the dictatorship.

Yet Washington now seems frightened by its own boldness. Recent statements by the administration stress that its aim is not to oust the dictator in 1986 but to persuade him to retire in favor of an elected president in 1989, with a transition to full democracy only in 1997. Even this policy is a welcome improvement over past U.S. support for the Pinochet dictatorship, but it may still prove to be too little, too late.

The writer, a professor of Latin American history at Tufts University, has just written a book about Chile under President Salvador Allende. This comment was contributed to The New York Times.

The Grand Canadian Water Scheme

By Les Whittington

OTTAWA — Water, of all things, is likely to play a major role in future politics between the United States and Canada. The reason is simple: the United States has an acute shortage while its northern neighbor is blessed with 25 percent of all global fresh water reserves.

Canadian politicians believe they can offer the United States access to their country's water resources in return for a bigger share of the huge U.S. trade market. "This bargaining lever is so great we can get anything we want so long as it's reasonable," says Simon Reisman, the special ambassador for negotiating trade relations with the United States.

Over the past 25 years there have been many proposals to divert water from Canadian lakes and rivers into parched areas of the United States. Most of these ideas have been dismissed as too expensive, impractical and dangerous to the environment. But one — ironically the most ambitious of them all — has been receiving considerable attention from Canadian politicians.

Called the Grand Canal system, this proposal would involve a $100-billion construction project to divert water from James Bay to as far south as Mexico. James Bay is the huge body of water connected to Hudson Bay in the Canadian Arctic. In the Grand Canal plan, James Bay would be converted to a freshwater reservoir by sealing it off from Hudson Bay with 100 miles of man-made dikes. Water from James Bay, which has a flow twice as great as all the Great Lakes combined, would be channeled south through reservoirs and aqueducts to the Great Lakes. From there it would be distributed to the Canadian and U.S. Midwest, and, in the final plans, eventually to Mexico.

What makes the Grand Canal scheme more than just a pipe dream is that it has been endorsed by some high-powered Canadian politicians. Most prominent is Robert Bourassa, who recently regained the post of premier of Quebec. In Canada's highly decentralized system of government, the leader of the second-most populous province carries great power. And Mr. Bourassa, whose past political success was tied to the effective construction of a huge electricity-generating dam at James Bay, has said the Grand Canal could "create spectacular wealth for Canada."

But there are obstacles in the path of the Grand Canal. For instance, it may so expensive that farmers could not buy the water at a price that would make the plan worthwhile. Canadian nationalists, always fearful of falling more deeply under U.S. influence, argue that making Americans dependent on a vital resource entails political risks. And because of the obvious environmental perturbations that would inevitably result from a scheme of such magnitude, there would be intense opposition from ecologists and from residents in affected areas.

Prime Minister Brian Mulroney's government is beginning to tackle these and smaller proposals. For now, however, exports of water to the United States — if allowed at all — probably will be limited to tanker loads, a proposal being pushed by Canadian shipping companies.

The writer covers current affairs for the Southam News, a Canadian newspaper chain. This article was contributed to the International Writers Service.

IN OUR PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1911: A 500-Mile Race

INDIANAPOLIS — A new automobile race over a 500-mile course has begun on the Speedway. First prize is $10,000 and there are 10 prizes. The start was made at 10 A.M. [on May 30], with five of the machines leaving the line at the same time. Arthur Greiner, driving an Amplex machine, was victim of an accident and his machinist was killed. The automobile, it appears, left the track owing to a blown tire. Greiner was conveyed to a hospital, but it is not thought that his injuries will prove fatal. The death of his machinist did not stop the race, nor was the ardor of the 80,000 spectators dampened. Later, three machines, driven by Lytle, Knight and Jagersberger, came into contact in front of the bandstand, and Knight's machinist suffered an injury to the spine. [R. Harroun won with an average speed of 74.59 m.p.h.]

1936: Over 109 M.P.H.

INDIANAPOLIS — With perfect conditions prevailing and only one serious accident marring the 500-mile automobile race, Louis Meyer, winner of the event in 1928 and 1933, roared around the 2-½ mile oval track at an average of 109.069 m.p.h. [on May 30] and blasted the 106.24 record made by Kelly Petillo last year. Due to the resurfacing of the track and improvement to the turns, all first three times shaded Petillo's mark. Ted Horn and Mauri Rose finished second and third. Their times were 108.170 and 107.684. Al Miller was thrown from his car into a wire fence and suffered broken legs and lacerations. The car lost a wheel while passing the grandstand and turned over. Some 150,000 spectators jammed the two huge grandstands, the south end and the infield. The first place prize was $20,000.

هكذا من الأصل

OPINION

Farmers Wept, Wondering Why We Keep Playing God

By Anthony Lewis

ALLERONA, Italy — Spring in Italy, and no artichokes. No lettuce, no paragus, no spinach. All were taken of the market for weeks after fallout om Chernobyl drifted over Italy.

Farmers wept, and not only because y were worried about how they would compensated for the loss of a year's op. To pick a field of artichokes and en destroy them offended a deep in-nct, belief in the bounty and purity of ture. When grass and grain and fruit re created, the Bible says, "God saw at it was good."

The meaning of the Chernobyl disas- seemed to come through with special rity here in the Italian countryside, in eep valley still so remote.

Remoteness is no surety when there is uclear disaster anywhere on Earth. ny hundreds of miles away, with thing changed to the eye, deadly ef- ts are all about.

On the scale of nuclear possibilities, ernobyl was small. Had the disaster been contained as it was, large areas the Earth would have been contami- ed. Even a few nuclear weapons, ex- ded in what the wizards of Armaged- n call a limited nuclear war, would ke Chernobyl look like a blip.

omething else came through clearly e. That was the grotesque inadequacy the political response to Chernobyl, failure especially of leadership in the superpowers. What the occasion re- red was so obvious, really. It required cognition that the nuclear threat is re important than ideology, that our itical differences are modest com- ed to our common danger, that we re a frail humanity shadowed by our nological achievements. A states- would have seized the opportunity: My fellow human beings, what has pened in Chernobyl reminds us how h more we have at stake in our mon humanity than in our national flicts. It cautions us to temper our nuity in the ways of death with a wed commitment to life. It shows us we must look for the best in each r, not the worst.

We cannot undo technology or close scientists' minds. But we can be e modest in our pretensions. We can playing God. We can stop placing d faith in technology that is not llible and never can be. We can re- mber both the preciousness of hu- ity and its imperfection."

at the politicians of the Soviet n and the United States did not the opportunity. Their primary erns were parochial: for their own r, their own advantage.

ikhail Gorbachev said nothing for ays. The silence suggested that he d the confidence, or his political m the ability, to deal in large terms a large problem.

ce then the Russians have been more forthcoming. But the political impression will not easily be overcome: that the Soviet state and its officials put their concerns of power ahead of a grave common threat to mankind.

The American response was disappointing in a different way. There was a note of *Schadenfreude* — delight in the troubles of another.

Soviet officials were right to be outraged at such things as the headline in The New York Post: "Late Word From Inside Russia: Mass Grave for 15,000 N-Victims." And a television news anchorman dwelt smilingly on Soviet discomfiture, as if that mattered compared to the realities of Chernobyl.

Now President Reagan has shown us that he has failed to learn a fundamental lesson of Chernobyl: the folly of relying on the perfectibility of dangerous high technology and the human beings who run that technology.

He has renewed his insistence that we can have a shield against nuclear weapons in space. He has demanded that Congress vote all the funds for his Strategic Defense Initiative, a vision so dependent on perfectly functioning rockets and computers that to believe in it any longer is close to irrational. He has demanded 50 more MX missiles.

After Chernobyl we have seen not statesmanship but the worst habits from the superpowers: Soviet secrecy and defensiveness, American red-baiting and insistence on ever more nuclear arms.

The New York Times.

'Right, chief — in fact, I don't know a single person who's going hungry.'

Item: Jackie Presser, recently indicted on racketeering charges, has been overwhelmingly re-elected to head the Teamsters.

'Encore? Encore? Did I hear someone yell encore?...'

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Arbatov Might Approve

The opinion column "Chernobyl: Rushing to Judgment" *(May 12)*, by Jerry Hough, makes one wonder if yours is a serious newspaper. Mr. Hough's comments are so far off base as to be absurd. To imply that the American press is a tool of the government is ludicrous. The claim that U.S. information policy toward the Soviet Union is "closed and biased" makes one wonder whether the article was written by Georgi Arbatov.

B.D. SCHULER.
Estoril, Portugal.

After the Soviet regime hid from its own and neighboring populations the facts they needed to protect themselves from Chernobyl fallout, its spokesmen tried to deflect criticism by pointing to Western ill will and "exaggerations" — and some Western scholars and journalists have joined in.

Jerry Hough points out that Soviet statements, no matter how dangerously incomplete, were still more accurate than the desperate guesses of the ignorant (and malevolent) West. He observes, most amusingly, that "the American people are also propagandized."

Many such gems lie in Mr. Hough's short article. He gives a witty imitation, for example, of petulant Soviet spokesmen like Georgi Arbatov when he warns Washington that it cannot "push Mr. Gorbachev around." His punch line is that American (yes, not Soviet) information policy is "closed and biased."

Thanks for the laugh, Mr. Hough.

T.H. BAGLEY.
Brussels.

Mr. Hough, professor of political science at Duke University, lacks political balance. In attacking American right-wingers, he swings to the extreme left. The proper punishment would be for the president of Duke University to give him a three-year posting in Moscow.

ILARIO FIORE.
Shanghai.

The Vidal Equation

In his opinion column, "Vidal's Injurious Equation: Friends of Israel = Traitors" *(May 22)*, William Safire ridicules Gore Vidal, the novelist, for his idea that American pro-Israel lobbyists have had to make common cause with what Mr. Vidal calls "the lunatic right" to ensure that a big chunk of the defense budget goes to Israel in the form of military aid. "This is pretty silly," writes Mr. Safire, refusing to burden us with his argument. I, for one, don't think Mr. Vidal's remark is silly.

Mr. Vidal has always had the bad habit of speaking too bluntly, and he overstates the case to call Zionists like Midge Decter and Norman Podhoretz "fifth columnists." This is a case of rhetoric getting out of hand. But Mr. Vidal had done us a favor in calling attention to a growing tendency among the Zionists to question the patriotism and nonracism of anyone who does not love Israel. It is especially sad to see that Mr. Safire has joined the latest form the Inquisition appears to have taken.

JAY PARINI.
Atrani, Italy.

The Safire column brings back old memories: an article by Mr. Vidal I read some 25 years ago in an American magazine, developing at length the straight Soviet propaganda line concerning world affairs. It shocked me so much I still remember it.

I think Mr. Safire does too much honor to Gore Vidal by thus debating with him; it suffices to say that Mr. Vidal is a Leninist, using a technique advocated by Lenin: accuse your enemies of exactly what you are doing yourself. So Mr. Vidal accuses others of being what he — perfectly consciously — is himself: disloyal to the United States.

American journalists, columnists and editors, in their tradition of fairness, often forget that this trick lies behind Soviet accusations of U.S. imperialism, militarism, terrorism, and so forth. But the likes of Moamer Qadhafi of Libya apply the technique with skill.

A. LAURENT.
Paris.

William Safire's exposure of Gore "Vidal's Injurious Equation: Friends of Israel = Traitors" indicates that the valid equation is now: "Gore Vidal = 'Gore Nisht' " (classic Yiddish for "nothing").

M.B.C. DOVE.
Masnuy-St. Jean, Belgium.

The 'Revolutionary Writer': Thick Skin and a Heavy Pen

By Dorin Tudoran

NEW YORK — The lobby of New York's St. Moritz Hotel is full.

Journalists, in the midst of water churning with prize fish (Mario Vargas Llosa, Günter Grass, Czeslaw Milosz, John Updike), are trying to cast their nets everywhere, trying to catch everything at the 48th Congress of the International PEN Club in New York.

Every time the doors open, the crowd turns to examine the latest entrant: a familiar face; an old friend or foe.

In walks a dark man with greased-down hair, a leather jacket and a sure

MEANWHILE

step. He unbuckles his coat, revealing its distinctive cut. "Where have I seen that kind of garment before?" I ask myself. He crosses the lobby without greeting anyone. There are four other leather coats making way for him in the crowded lobby. He disappears into the elevator and the hubbub returns to the hotel.

I was invited to the January PEN conference to take part in a discussion on writers and political repression. I spoke about my experience in Romania, where I was prevented from publishing or speaking out after I had criticized the government. There were other writers from around the world who told their own stories and those of writers who were not free to attend. These were stories about writers against the police, writers in prison. Because so much of the conference was taken up with intellectual freedom, I was struck by the presence of the man in the leather coat who was a hybrid: a policeman-literary star.

The next morning I attend a discussion on "Problems of National Identity." I want to see some of my fellow East Europeans: Sandor Csoory and Gyorgy Konrad, two of the dissident leaders of Hungary, Danilo Kis and my friend Hans Cristoph Buch of West Berlin.

Sitting next to them is the man in the leather coat. He is accompanied by a man with broad shoulders who casts glances around him continuously, like radar. The man of mystery, I learn, is Omar Cabezas, "the revolutionary writer" from Nicaragua.

Mr. Cabezas is fielding questions and responding with a few hackneyed phrases. But I am assured by another participant that Mr. Cabezas is considered a literary star by one of the conference organizers, Norman Mailer.

"Have you read what Mailer said about him?" asks someone nearby.

"No."

"Read it," he says, handing me some press releases.

I find out that Mr. Cabezas was invited not because he is assistant minister of police in Nicaragua but because he published a fabulous book — according to Mr. Mailer. It is called "Fire From the Mountain" and it passes itself off as the autobiography of a Sandinist.

Now I am listening more attentively to what the minister-writer has to say. I find out that censorship does not exist in Nicaragua; it is just an invention of American imperialist circles. Anyone can get his articles and books published in Nicaragua, he says.

The reactions of the listeners vary — but almost everyone is smiling. What do the writers next to him believe? Well, here things get more complicated.

Coming from captive Europe, Mr. Csoory and Mr. Kis explain to Mr. Cabezas that they have experienced first-hand the "benefits" of the Communist revolution; he would do well to tell these bedtime stories to others. But he rejects all arguments, all proofs. To him, any doubter is an enemy of a people "that has chosen the revolution."

Mr. Cabezas seems calm, but after he leaves the conference, I see him storm through the lobby of the St. Moritz.

I go to a library and pick up "Fire From the Mountain." My European friends were right. Although prefaced by Carlos Fuentes, it is nothing more than Nikolai Ostrovskii's novel "So Was the Steel Tempered," written a bit more humorously. As a child in Romania, I had to memorize pages of "So Was the Steel Tempered" — one of our Bibles.

"Revolutionary" cultures are never without a few books like this. Yesterday, it was Mao's little red book. Today it is Moamer Qadhafi's "Green Book."

A few weeks after the PEN conference, the world was shaken by the explosion of the space shuttle Challenger. Even the Kremlin sent condolences. But the so-called government of Nicaragua rejoiced indecently over this tragedy. It even hailed it, albeit through its poorly disguised spokesman: the clandestine Radio Venceremos in El Salvador.

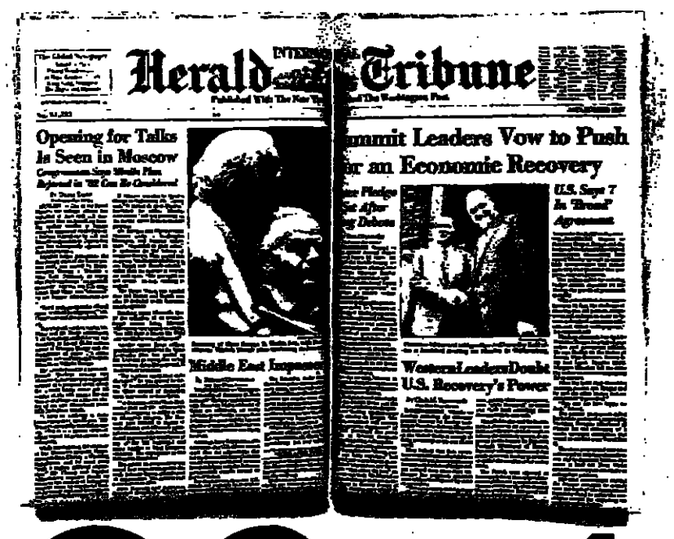
Why do those in Managua sound so satisfied? It seems that the police had "discovered" that the Challenger flight was a military mission and two of its crew members were "war criminals" who fought in Vietnam.

Later, in the flood of daily news came the information that the police of Nicaragua had a new minister. His name? Omar Cabezas, of course.

I recalled him answering questions in New York, questions about how he felt in America among the American "aggressors." "Excellent," said Mr. Cabezas, "because I am here as a writer, not as an official."

How much cynicism, how many lies under the skin of Omar Cabezas. And how much indulgence — I don't want to call it by its true name — on the part of those who label him a "writer."

The writer is a Romanian poet and critic who immigrated to the United States last year. He contributed this comment to the Hartford Courant.



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Pope Warns In Encyclical That Life Is Under Attack

Reuters

VATICAN CITY — Pope John Paul II said in an encyclical issued Friday that the "signs and symptoms of death," including the arms race, famine, international terrorism and war, "have become particularly present and frequent."

In the 139-page encyclical, his fifth since his election in 1978, the pope also strongly condemned the Marxist philosophy of dialectical materialism for breeding atheism and considering religion an "idealistic illusion."

The encyclical, entitled "Dominum et Vivificantem" (The Lord, the Giver of Life), is a statement on the Holy Spirit and its role in combating sin since the creation of the world.

An encyclical is a pastoral letter addressed by a pope to the entire Roman Catholic Church concerning matters of doctrine, morals or discipline.

John Paul said man's sins and his acceptance of things of the flesh, including material goods, had in many cases replaced spiritual concerns and had contributed to a "picture of death" in modern times.

"The signs and symptoms of death have become particularly present and frequent," he said. "One only has to think of the arms race and of its inherent danger of nuclear self-destruction."

Death-dealing poverty and famine are affecting vast areas of the globe and abortion and euthanasia have become almost institutionalized in some places, the pope said.

"It is a question of problems that are not only economic but also, and above all, ethical," he said.

The pope said that despite "many noble efforts for peace," new wars had destroyed the lives and health of hundreds of thousands of people.

"And how," he asked, "can one fail to mention the attacks against human life by terrorism, organized even on an international scale?"

"Unfortunately," he said "this is only a partial and incomplete sketch of the picture of death being composed in our age as we come ever closer to the end of the second millennium of the Christian era."

The pope said resistance to the Holy Spirit had reached one of its clearest expressions in the dialectical and historical materialism at the core of Marxism.

Andreas Papandreou AP

Papandreou Condemns U.S. Attack On Libya and Supports Palestinians

The Associated Press

ATHENS — Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou of Greece condemned on Friday the U.S. bombing attack on Libya and said that the Reagan administration was attempting to establish itself as the world's police force.

"For us," Mr. Papandreou told the legislature, "terrorist actions include those that seek to destabilize another country's political regime and that's why we don't sanction the bombing of Libya."

"Violence displayed in the framework of national liberation struggles doesn't constitute terrorism," he said as conservative deputies voiced disapproval.

Mr. Papandreou, in a speech opening a debate on terrorism, called for a conference under United Nations auspices to define terrorism and work out measures to combat it.

He also said that Palestinian violence should not be considered terrorism because it is part of "a national liberation struggle for a homeland."

Mr. Papandreou's Socialist government, which has close ties with radical Arab nations, adopts a maverick position in the European Community on the terrorism issue.

The prime minister asserted that U.S. efforts to set up a framework for making arrests in terrorist crimes outside the United States masked American intentions to exert pressure on other countries.

"These efforts conceal a reorganization of American power into a kind of general, worldwide police system against terrorism," he said.

Mr. Papandreou expressed similar views during a recent visit to Athens by President Hafez al-Assad of Syria.

Mr. Assad reportedly visited Greece to gain support in countering U.S. and Israeli assertions that his government maintains links with terrorists.

Constantine Mitsotakis, who heads the opposition New Democracy Party, told the legislature that the Socialist government had invited Mr. Assad to Athens at an "unsuitable moment."

"We gave the Syrian president a platform," Mr. Mitsotakis said. "What did Greece gain from this?"

Mr. Papandreou defended his government's pro-Arab policies and ignored Mr. Mitsotakis's criticism of Greece's failure to implement sanctions against Libya agreed to by other EC nations.

Mr. Mitsotakis asserted that a sweeping reorganization of the Greek police force had left it incapable of confronting terrorism effectively.

He said that police appointments made "on a party political basis" and the Socialists' repeal a 1976 anti-terrorism law severely hampered counter-terrorism efforts.

The government recently made public a shake-up of senior officers in the security services, including the appointment of a new chief of the Central Information Service, Greece's main security agency.

The changes followed criticism of the security agencies for failing to track down members of a far-left group that claimed the killing of a Greek executive in April.

The group, the Nov. 17 Revolutionary Organization, has taken responsibility for nine other assassinations since 1975, including those of a U.S. diplomat and a U.S. Navy captain.

John Eggitt/Reuters

Yelena G. Bonner, left, with Margaret Thatcher on Friday.

SAKHAROV: *Blackmail Charge*

(Continued from Page 1)

my husband very much," but, Miss Bonner added, "very little do I want to see the Soviet Union as such."

Miss Bonner said that leaving her family members who live in the United States was one of the reasons for her sad feelings about having to return to the Soviet Union.

She was asked about Mr. Louis's remarks. She said: "The statements seem to me to be simply blackmail. It seems to me they wanted to scare madame prime minister by this statement and other Western political leaders into not meeting me."

Mrs. Thatcher interjected that the statement also seemed aimed at stopping Western representation on Mr. Sakharov's behalf. She said she had assured Miss Bonner that Britain "will keep faith with Dr. Sakharov."

Miss Bonner spoke Russian and her comments were translated by her daughter, Tatiana Yankelevich, who lives in Massachusetts.

She said of her husband: "I am ready to serve my exile in Gorky. Let him be free."

Police Whip, Gas Students Protesting In S. Africa

The Associated Press

JOHANNESBURG — South African policemen used whips and fired tear gas to break up anti-government demonstrations Friday by white and black college students in Johannesburg and Cape Town. More than 50 persons were arrested.

At the University of the Witwatersrand in Johannesburg, confrontations between students and riot police flared throughout the day in some of worst political violence ever at one of the country's predominantly white colleges.

The police said 48 Witwatersrand students and staff members, both blacks and whites, were arrested while marching toward a nearby police station to protest the arrest Thursday of a black student. One group of white students was dispersed by officers who lashed them with whips, and several were treated at the university health center.

In Cape Town, five arrests were reported as more than 100 students demonstrated on the eve of Saturday's Republic Day holiday, when the nation observes the 25th anniversary of the creation of the Republic of South Africa after it broke with the British Commonwealth. A coalition of far-right groups was to hold a rally on the holiday near Pretoria.

In another demonstration, more than 100 white women fanned out through the affluent northern suburbs of Johannesburg on Friday to protest legislation that would give the police broad new powers to contain racial unrest.

In protests during the commuter rush hour, the women held up placards reading, "No to Uncontrolled Police Power" and "No to More Detentions, Less Protection."

The South African government says it needs new powers to fight what it calls a Communist-inspired revolution, but critics contend that the proposed security measures would not quell the unrest.

The protests were mounted by Black Sash, the Johannesburg Democratic Action Committee and other white anti-apartheid groups. Security laws forbid outdoor demonstrations, but the women sidestepped the law by staying a few hundred yards apart.

One bill presented to Parliament would enable the law and order minister, Louis Le Grange, to exercise whatever powers he considered necessary in any district declared an "unrest area."

Another measure, a proposed amendment to the wide-ranging Internal Security Act, would enable senior police officers to detain for 180 days anyone who was involved in or might have been involved in disturbances. That compares with a 14-day limit now in place.

In Copenhagen, meanwhile, the Danish legislature approved a resolution on Friday that virtually bans all trade with South Africa and South-West Africa, or Namibia, effective June 1. Denmark is the first Western country to take such a sweeping measure as a protest against apartheid.

Last year, Danish imports from South Africa totaled about $200 million.

ROCK: *Moscow Show Aids Chernobyl Accident Victims*

(Continued from Page 1)

in Moscow's evening newspaper. Most of the tickets were sold through factories, institutes and other workplaces, not through ordinary kiosks.

But word of mouth takes care of a lot of business in Moscow, and in this case, it filled the house, bringing people to listen to a collection of rock groups, many of whom have never performed together.

The punklike star of "Kruiz," Moscow's heavy-metal group, gyrated across the stage in tube pants and red shoes, after a balladeer in dark glasses.

"Autograph," a progressive rock group, played in the second spot. They had been the only Soviet band to participate in the Live Aid concert, although neither their performance nor the concert itself were ever shown in the Soviet Union.

Other groups included "Bravo," a young new-wave group that only recently was officially recognized.

To the extent that it was at all comparable to a Western rock concert with big names, flashy performances and a sense of drama, the concert for "Bank Account No. 904" was a rarity.

That proceeds, which were estimated at $140,000, were dedicated to the Chernobyl aid fund provided the bold, humanitarian excuse that such a relatively spontaneous event needs in the Soviet Union.

The concert was shown at a television station in Kiev where workers from the contaminated zone around the stricken Chernobyl reactor sat solemnly and listened to the transmissions from Moscow.

The performances were interspersed with appeals and expressions of sympathy for the people suffering because of the April 26 accident.

"I wonder what factory workers in Chernobyl are going to think about this," said one man in the audience to another.

Since the accident, Soviet citizens have been urged to respond to the Chernobyl victims. Nearly every working person has given a day's pay, either to account No. 904 in the central bank in Kiev, or to account No. 700624 in Moscow.

The total amount collected have not been reported, but there have been individual accounts of generosity. Workers at DCK-1, a construction concern, gave 38,000 rubles (about $53,000); sanitary engineers gave about $28,000; and a publishing house gave more than $15,750 from a bonus received this year.

Hands Across America Drew 5.5 Million People

United Press International

LOS ANGELES — Hands Across America officials estimated that almost 5.5 million people stood in Sunday's coast-to-coast human chain, but they still do not know how much money they raised through the effort.

Organizers said Thursday that they had not changed the pre-event estimate of $20 million in contributions to help the poor and homeless in the United States. The final official estimate of 5,442,960 participants was based on police counts and tallies by Hands Across America personnel.

French Railroad Strike

Reuters

PARIS — Striking workers severely disrupted French train service Friday with a 24-hour protest against a government wage freeze.

POLICY: *Shift on SALT-2*

(Continued from Page 1)

according to the provisions of the treaty.

But at the same time, Mr. Reagan sought to distance himself from SALT-2 by suggesting his decision to dismantle the submarines was being undertaken primarily because overhauling them would be an expensive move of marginal military significance.

But it is the second component of the decision that is the most controversial. Administration critics of the treaty had pushed for an announcement that the United States would no longer dismantle weapons to stay with the confines of the SALT-2 agreement.

They argued that this should be stated now because it would be more difficult for the administration to drop the treaty during an election campaign or on the eve of a possible summit meeting this year between Mr. Reagan and Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet leader.

An administration official said that "the idea was to build in as much automaticity as possible," to make the decision to go beyond the treaty limits late this year irreversible.

The exact formulation of that announcement was the subject of debate in the administration, and in the end the language used by Mr. Reagan was sharper and more categorical than the tentative statement worked out several weeks ago, and it reflected wording proposed by administration critics of the treaty.

Significantly, Mr. Reagan left himself an alternative by stating that he would review his decision in light of the development of Soviet arms-control policies.

TAIWAN: *Some Want More Talks*

(Continued from Page 1)

these officials say, Taiwan should continue its participation.

This is a delicate issue, because it would mean playing down Taiwan's claims to sovereignty over the whole of China.

But no one here seems to be suggesting that Taiwan accept Beijing's proposals for reunifying China and Taiwan. Beijing has proposed a "one-country, two-systems" arrangement under which Taiwan would accept China's sovereignty over Taiwan while retaining its own system of government as well as its own army.

The gap between Taiwan's more-open and more-prosperous society and that of the poorer, more-closed mainland is apparently too great for most citizens of Taiwan to welcome, or even consider, reunification with the mainland.

Taiwan officials insist that the airline talks changed nothing in Taiwan's policy. No new initiative is expected from Taiwan.

But a possible change in attitudes was evident even in the conservative United Daily News newspaper, which on May 21 seemed to call for more flexibility. In an editorial, the paper said, "We don't believe that the government's repeated reaffirmation of its 'three no's' policy can solve any problem."

The paper, which has a circulation of more than a million, said the Taiwan government "should have different plans to meet different circumstances and different changes." The newspaper is owned by a member of the ruling Kuomintang's Central Standing Committee.

The more-liberal China Times, also owned by a member of the Central Standing Committee, urged the government to "adopt changes and flexibility without jeopardizing our basic stand in dealing with problems concerning the Communists."

Journalists and other observers privately gave Beijing credit for handling the airline talks with skill. It was noted that Beijing prolonged the negotiations just long enough to get maximum attention, and then made the concessions needed to resolve the issue. In the end, the Communist side came out looking reasonable.

That may sound like a modest impact, but if is viewed as significant when one considers that the two hostile governments had sponsored no such negotiations for nearly 40 years.

The airline talks, just by changing the atmosphere, may have laid the foundation for a more substantive change in the future.

SALT: *Allies Clash*

(Continued from Page 1)

France are known to have been among those taking issue with Mr. Reagan's decision. They were reported to have told Mr. Shultz that they hoped Mr. Reagan's announcement Tuesday was "not the last word" on the subject.

But there seemed to be no illusions that Mr. Reagan, who campaigned against the treaty as "fatally flawed" when he ran for president in 1980, would change his mind.

■ McNamara Is Critical

The former U.S. secretary of defense, Robert S. McNamara, and two former U.S. arms negotiators said Thursday that Mr. Reagan is risking an accelerated nuclear arms race, in which the Soviet Union has an advantage, by abandoning the treaty, The Washington Post reported from Washington.

Backed up by Gerard C. Smith and Paul C. Warnke, who were the chief U.S. negotiators of the 1972 SALT-1 treaty and the 1979 SALT-2 treaty, respectively, Mr. McNamara said that "a totally unconstrained arms race" could result from Mr. Reagan's decision.

KOHL: *Cleared in Perjury Inquiry*

(Continued from Page 1)

gation can hardly defend themselves from the political burdens and defamations brought by interested parties."

Mr. Kohl expressed the hope that "certain politicians and certain journalists" would abandon their attempts to "misuse the organs of justice for political goals."

Both investigations had been initiated as a result of allegations by Otto Schily, a lawyer and prominent member of the leftist Greens party, that Mr. Kohl had lied to two parliamentary inquiries about the extent of his awareness of illegal political donations from the Flick industrial group.

The Bonn investigation focused on two payments totaling 55,000 Deutsche marks ($24,500) that were allegedly made to Mr. Kohl in the late 1970s by the manager of the Flick group, Eberhard von Brauchitsch, and that never appeared on the ledgers of the Christian Democratic Party.

Mr. Schily had alleged that the chancellor had tried to cover up the fact that his longtime secretary, Julianne Weber, had pocketed the payments.

A three-page statement issued Friday by the Bonn prosecutor's office declared that there was considerable evidence that Mr. Kohl had received the money.

But, according to the statement, there was "no tangible proof" that when Mr. Kohl testified in 1984 before a parliamentary committee in Bonn he had specific recall of the manner in which the transfers had been made or that he had tried to conceal Miss Weber's role.

In an interview, Mr. Schily said he did not consider the case to be closed and that he would probably demand to see the testimony that led to the Bonn prosecutor's conclusion.

The timing of the Bonn decision could conceivably aid the Christian Democrats, who are involved in a difficult campaign to retain control of the northern state of Lower Saxony in elections to be held June 15. Opinion polls show the Christian Democrats trailing the opposition Social Democrats.

The Lower Saxony election has become something of a referendum on Mr. Kohl's leadership, but his popularity has sunk so low that the state chapter of the Christian Democrats has been reluctant to have him speak too often in the campaign.

Lately, Mr. Kohl has tried to defuse the shock of a defeat in Lower Saxony by conceding the possibility of a setback there while expressing full confidence that he would lead his center-right coalition to triumph in national elections.

SUMMIT: *Gorbachev Willing*

(Continued from Page 1)

by the treaty. The limits established by the treaty have become a hinderance, so it is being removed."

■ Doubt Cast on Meeting

A senior Soviet official cast doubt Friday on prospects for a U.S.-Soviet summit meeting this year unless the United States changed its attitude on East-West relations and arms control, Reuters reported from Bonn.

Valentin Falin, head of the Novosti press agency, said that Moscow was only interested in holding a summit meeting if it led to concrete results but that Washington had shown it was not interested at present in achieving any agreements on major issues.

"If the Americans continue this position," Mr. Falin said, "I am not sure that it will come to a summit meeting this year."

In Washington, the White House said it still expects a summit meeting to be held this year.

"We do still proceed on the assumption," said a spokesman, Edward P. Djerejian, "that there will be a summit in the United States in '86 followed by a summit in Moscow."

Mr. Falin accused the United States of blocking a useful dialogue between the two powers and said it had not lived up to agreements at the last summit meeting in November that both countries should avoid creating new difficulties in their relationship.

"The Americans are not looking for ways of bringing our positions closer together," he said. "They are looking for things which will drive us apart."

TRADE: *Oil Helps Narrow Deficit*

(Continued from Page 1)

global drop in oil prices and efforts to stabilize the dollar against foreign currencies.

In the last year, the dollar has fallen about 30 percent against other major currencies. Many economists say that this decline finally is beginning to show up in the monthly trade figures. A weaker dollar makes imports more expensive and U.S. exports more competitive.

Petroleum-product imports declined to $2.1 billion in April from $3.3 billion in March. In April, oil on the spot market sold for an average price of $14.93 a barrel, compared with an average price of $25.63 a barrel from October 1985 to March 1986, according to Commerce Department analysts.

It was the lowest dollar amount spent on oil imports in a single month since June 1975.

Meanwhile, non-petroleum imports dropped 7.5 percent in April, to $27.9 billion.

The decline in U.S. exports in April included an 11.6-percent drop in farm exports, to $2.1 billion; and a 5.3-percent drop in exports of manufactured goods, to $12.6 billion.

The U.S. trade deficit with Japan fell to $4.7 billion in April from $5.5 billion the month before, but remained the largest deficit with any single nation.

The April surplus in Japan's current account, a broad trade measure that includes merchandise as well as nonmerchandise items such as services, surpassed the previous peak of $6.90 billion set in March, a ministry spokesman said.

Last month's current-account surplus was markedly higher than the $4.10-billion surplus for April of 1985. The ministry spokesman attributed last month's greater surplus in part to tumbling interest rates and rising exports.

Exports climbed to $17.47 billion, the second-highest monthly figure on record, from $17.31 billion in March. The record monthly export figure was set at $17.80 billion in December 1985.

Imports in April fell to $9.81 billion from $9.89 billion in March.

(AP, UPI)

2 Women Jailed In Auckland for Attacking Queen

Reuters

AUCKLAND, New Zealand — Two New Zealand women who threw eggs at Queen Elizabeth II during her visit to Auckland in February were jailed Friday for six months for assault.

Deborah Leyland, 22, and Anne Thorby, 21, pleaded not guilty at a hearing last week.

Judge Alan Lawson of the district court gave them the maximum sentence possible for hurling the eggs as the queen was meeting schoolchildren during a walkabout.

DEATH NOTICE

Jeanne DEVOL McDONNELL, died on May 28, 1986 in New York. She is survived by her daughters Brooke and Robin McDonnell. Services will be held at Frank E. Campbell, 1076 Madison Avenue, N.Y., N.Y., on Wednesday, June 4, at 5 p.m.

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(Continued From Back Page)

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International Herald Tribune

WEEKEND

- *Censorship in China*
- *Artist Joseph Czapski*
- *Domesday anniversary*

CRITICS' CHOICE

PARIS

Orchestra Festival

There is a strong Slavic accent in the third International Orchestra Festival from June 1 to 10 at the Théâtre Musical de Paris (Châtelet). The Moscow State Symphony under Evgeny Svetlanov offers an all-Tchaikovsky program on June 4; the Belgrade Radio Orchestra and Chorus under Lamco Cavdarski has an all-Janacek program, including the Glagolitic Mass, on June 6, and the Czech Philharmonic under Vaclav Neumann on June 9 features Mozart's "Prague" Symphony and Dvorak's Eighth. The series opens with the Orchestre National de France under Neville Marriner, and continues with the Frankfurt Radio Orchestra under Eliahu Inbal (June 2), the Brussels Opera Orchestra under Sylvain Cambreling (June 3), the Royal Philharmonic under Yuri Temirkanov (June 5), the Luxembourg Radio Orchestra under Leopold Hager (June 7), and the Spanish Radio-Television Orchestra under Miguel Angel Gomez Martinez (June 10).

LONDON

Draftsmanship Highlighted

■ The significance of draftsmanship is highlighted at the British Museum in a selection of more than 200 "Florentine Drawings of the 16th Century" chosen from the museum's outstanding holdings of the place and period. It is pretty clear that the drawings — groups by Leonardo da Vinci, Michelangelo and Raphael, and hitherto uncataloged groups by Andrea del Sarto, the Mannerist Jacopo Carucci (called after his hometown of Pontormo), Francesco de' Rossi (called Salviati after his chief patron, Cardinal Giovanni Salviati), and the painter-historian Giorgio Vasari) — are almost equally divided between those designed on the Cennini principle and working sketches for oil paintings or sculpture. Among the former are Andrea del Sarto's red chalk and wash "Four Studies of a Child," and a pen, ink and wash drawing heightened in white of "A Woman Holding Up a Tablet" by Salviati. Typical of the working drawings is a "Portrait of Leonardo Buonafede," attributed to the sculptor Francesco da Sangallo (1494-1576) and probably made by him at the death-bed of Buonfede, bishop of Cortona. A happier example is a red chalk drawing of a "Young Woman Seated on her Haunches" by Alessandro Allori (1535-1607), a sketch for the figure of Mary in Allori's altar piece of "Christ in the House of Martha and Mary" in the chapel of the Palazzo Pitinari-Sal-viati in Florence (now the headquarters of the Banco Toscano).

The Hidden Manet

There are only two weeks left to catch the Courtauld Institute Galleries' show, "The Hidden Face of Manet." Using X-rays, the exhibition shows how scientific methods retrace an artist's work process, in this case the many complex changes that Manet made before he achieved scandalous results. The show looks at three periods in the artist's work: the early nudes, such as the "Le Déjeuner sur l'Herbe," the café-concert scenes and the historical paintings. (Woburn Square, London W1.)

LUGANO

Leningrad Treasures

Works of art from The Hermitage never before seen in the West will be exhibited from June 3 to Nov. 2 at the Villa Favorita (Collection Thyssen-Bornemisza). Dating from the 16th to the early 20th centuries, they include many jewels as well as gold and silver objects that were made both in Europe and in Russia for the Russian nobility. Among the most striking pieces are a meter-high high silver and partly architectural set-piece showing the Resurrection, believed to have been made in 1740 in Augsburg; elaborate dinner plate; an enameled chalice and paten made in the Fabergé workshops, and of course Fabergé.

THE NETHERLANDS

Holland Festival

The Holland Festival runs throughout June with its usual program and performances in cities and towns throughout the country. Contemporary French music, dance and theater get special emphasis (the Ensemble Intercontemporain, the Orchestre de Paris, Maguy Marin, Paris Opéra Ballet's research group, Ariane Mnouchkine's Théâtre du Soleil, among others). Contemporary German music is the subject of another concert series, and there is the usual large array of Dutch performing groups. The Netherlands Opera stages Wagner's "Die Meistersinger," the Frankfurt Opera brings its Ruth Berghaus staging of Mozart's "Entführung aus dem Serail," and Schoenberg's "Moses und Aron" and Berio's "La Vera Storia" will have concert performances. Youth theater, women's circus, a large-scale multi-media project and exhibitions add to the festivities. (Holland Festival office, Kleine-Gartmanplantsoen 17 RP Amsterdam; tel: (20) 276.566)

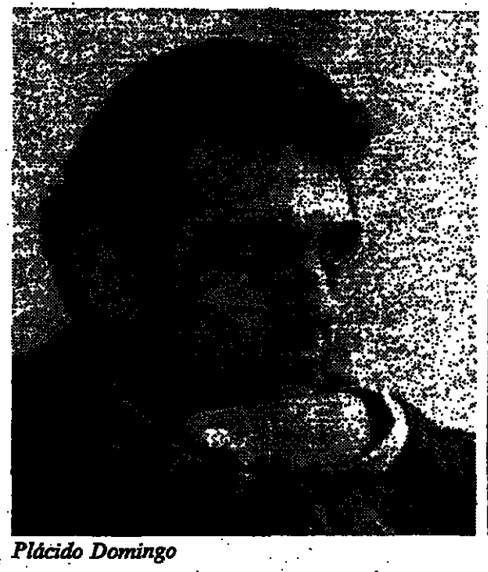
NEW YORK

Schlemmer Show

A major achievement of the German painter-sculptor, draftsman-teacher and deviser Oskar Schlemmer (1888-1943) has always been difficult to see without going to the Staatsgalerie in Stuttgart, which has a wealth of Schlemmer material and has found. A retrospective exhibition of more than 100 of his works at the IBM Gallery on Madison Avenue at 56th Street (through July 5), goes in depth into the ways in which Schlemmer would work and rework, and search and research, his ideas until they were the way he wanted them. It is fascinating, especially for those who prize the interaction of art and the dance. Additionally, anyone who longs to see Schlemmer, the master of the stage, in action can go to the IBM Gallery on one of the next three consecutive Saturdays, from June 3 through June 17, when some of Schlemmer's "Bauhaus Dances" will be performed in the gallery at 6.30 p.m.

(NYT)

An Operatic Renaissance in Madrid

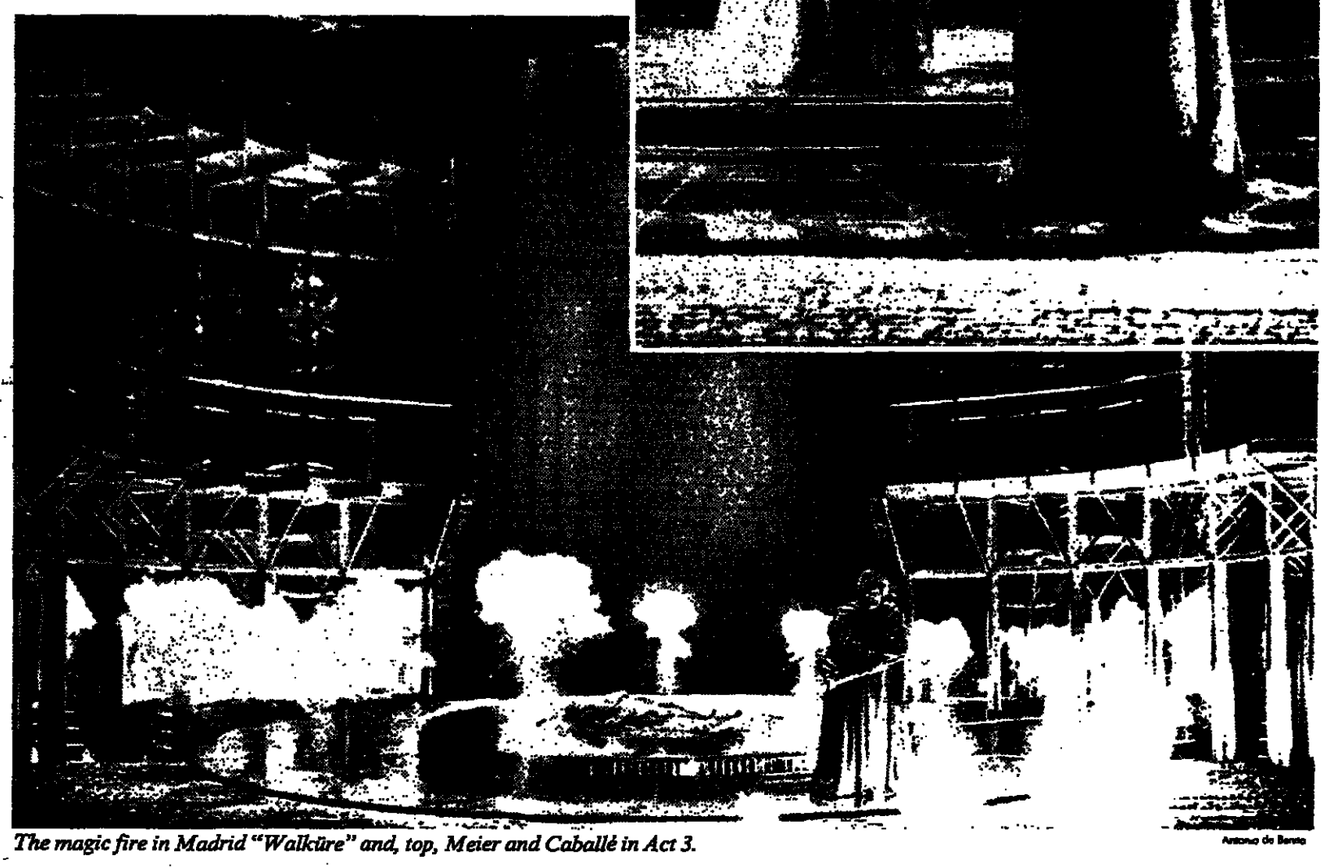


Plácido Domingo

José Carreras

This country has contributed little to the international operatic literature, but it has produced an impressive roster of singers.

by David Stevens



The magic fire in Madrid "Walküre" and, top, Meier and Caballé in Act 3.

Antonio de Benito

MADRID — Just as there is no overpowering historical reason why this city should be the capital of Spain except that Philip II decided to establish his court here in 1561, so is there no compelling musico-historical reason why Madrid should be a major operatic center except that there is a powerful desire — amply supported by the government — to try and make it so.

The most recent declaration of intent has been a production of Wagner's "Die Walküre" that would have been a high point in the season of any major opera house. The trump card was that the cast was headed by the Spanish soprano Montserrat Caballé, singing the role of Sieglinde for the first time on stage, while the Brünnhilde was the American soprano Johanna Meier, also making her debut in the role. At the last of five performances last Saturday, the other principal roles were taken by Siegfried Jerusalem as Siegmund, Hans Sotin as Wotan, Helga Dernesch as Fricka and Kurt Moll as Hunding.

Even at Bayreuth that would be extravagant casting, and it was solidly backed by the firmly shaped musical direction of the Austrian Gustav Kuhn, and a production staged and designed by an Argentine, Hugo de Ana, that generally succeeded in balancing contemporary stagecraft and traditional Wagnerian values.

This was the major undertaking in the current season of the Teatro Lirico Nacional, but it is useful to put it in the context of a year that so far has included a triple-bill of Hindemith's "Hin und Zurück" and Menotti's "The Telephone" and "The Medium," all sung in Spanish; Strauss' "Salome" and Bellini's "La Sonnambula" in the company's own productions, and Rossini's "La Cenerentola" and Mussorgsky's "Boris Godunov" in productions acquired from Glyndebourne and Venice respectively. Still to come are a double-bill of Donizetti's "La Campanella" and Leoncavallo's "I Pagliacci" in June, with the Spanish tenor José Carreras singing Canio for the first time, and in July Puccini's "La Boheme" with a cast headed by Plácido Domingo.

Among the plans for the near future, next season is scheduled to include Boito's "Mefistofele" with Caballé and the Soviet bass Yevgeny Nesterenko, Gounod's "Roméo et Juliette" with Alfredo Kraus, Berg's "Wozzeck," and Domingo in "Carmen," and the following year Saint-Saëns' "Samson" with Carreras, Berg's "Lulu" perhaps in a Ken Russell production, and Rossini's "Ermione" in a production from the Rossini Festival in Pesaro.

While the company has brought in some of the opera world's leading artists for certain roles — Hildegard Behrens as Salome, Agnes Baltsa as Cenerentola, Ruggero Raimondi as Boris — a look at the season roster makes it clear that it is also relying heavily on Spanish talent, not only vocal but in the pit and in the scenic department as well.

VOCALLY, there is much indigenous wealth to draw on. Aside from the specifically Spanish form of lyric theater, the zarzuela, this country has contributed little to the international operatic literature, but it has produced an impressive roster of singers. To limit the roll call to leading performers currently active, a short list would include Caballé, Pilar Lorengar, Teresa Berganza, Domingo, Alfredo Kraus, Giacomo Aragall, Carreras and Juan Pons. In a movie now showing here, Carreras purports to portray the career of the 19th-century Spanish tenor Julián Gayarré (he created the role of Enzo in Ponchielli's "La Gioconda"); as a film it is romantic schlock, but that such a film could be made is a sign of a living tradition that can be expected to continue producing outstanding vocal talent.

There is another form of operatic wealth, and that is to have a great theater at one's disposal. The Teatro Lirico Nacional now performs in La Zarzuela, which was long one of the many homes in the capital for zarzuelas — musical plays with popular themes and spoken dialogue, a kind of Spanish opéra comique. Built in 1856, was overhauled 30 years ago and is now an attractive, well-equipped theater, but with 1,200 seats (almost always sold out) it is not big enough.

But across town, near the Royal Palace, is the Teatro Real — which must be the world's greatest unused operatic stage and one of the stranger elements in Madrid's strange operatic history. Built in 1850 at the instigation of Queen Isabella II, it opened with a performance of Donizetti's "La Favorita," with the great contralto Marietta Alboni in the title role. For 75 years it was Madrid's home for opera — usually Italian — until it was closed in 1925 because of structural problems created by subterranean water. (The final performance was "La Boheme" with the celebrated Spanish tenor Miguel Fleta.)

The structural problems were fixed in the 1930s, and while the rebuilders were at it they raised the roof to create a real stage tower — the vertical dimensions are 53 meters (almost 175 feet) from stage to roof and a depth of 23 meters below stage level, and the other stage dimensions are of comparable vastness. But it has not yet been used.

In 1966, the Teatro Real was reopened as a concert hall, and today it is where the Orquesta Nacional and the Radio-Television Orchestra perform. A concert last Sunday by the Nacional — Beethoven's Ninth Symphony under its director Jesús López Cobos (who is also general musical director of the Deutsche Oper Berlin) — showed that the orchestra is an excellent ensemble and that house has live, well-balanced acoustics. But only the front part of the stage is needed for the orchestra and organ housing, and behind that is an immense empty space. Going into it is like entering some kind of abandoned cathedral.

Now a new concert hall is being built as a home for the orchestras, with three auditoriums of 2,700, 900 and 450 seats, scheduled to open for the 1988-89 season. If everything goes according to plan, says José Antonio Campos, the opera's *sobreintendente*, the Teatro Real will then be closed for reconstruction — the installation of modern stage equipment and the rearranging of the horseshoe-shaped auditorium with improved sightlines for 1,900 seats, slightly less than it holds now for concerts. The orchestra pit has been preserved, as if someone knew it would be needed someday. The reopening of the Real as a theater is hoped for the 1991-92 season. The Zarzuela will continue to be used, probably more in keeping with its original calling, much as the Paris Opéra operates in two houses, the Palais Garnier and the smaller Salle Favart, the former Opéra Comique.

When that day comes, the capital will presumably no longer have to take a back seat to Barcelona and its Gran Teatro del Liceo, which for much of this century has had the operatic field in Spain pretty much to itself.

WHATEVER Madrid's operatic future may be, history suggests that there will be a touch of flamboyance in it. The beginnings of Italian opera in Spain in the early 1700s are linked to the name of the great castrato Farinelli (Carlo Broschi), who legend has it sang the same four songs nightly for a decade to sooth the morbidly melancholy Philip V. Under his successor Ferdinand VI, Farinelli became the opera director, importing the greatest singers of the day, and he apparently became influential in other fields, such as public works and foreign affairs, as well.

When Campos became the opera director last year, coming from the Ministry of Culture after 23 years in government music and theater posts, one of the first things he did was organize in 23 days a performance of Verdi's "Otello," with Plácido Domingo, in a soccer stadium. It drew a crowd of 40,000 who listened in rapt attention and stayed for more than an hour after the opera ended. "It was almost like a religious experience," recalls one who was there. "Never again," says Campos, recalling the frantic organization, but it was a glimpse of the potential audience and the potential of opera.

In a way, that audience was the product of the revival of opera in Madrid that began modestly in the early 1960s, organized by an Association of the Friends of Opera. Progress was slow but steady. In 1974 the state bought Zarzuela theater. This year, the company has a budget of a billion pesetas (almost $7 million) — three times as much as three years ago, Campos says — of which a third is covered by the box office and the rest by state subsidy. The company has its own chorus, and has the Orquesta Sinfonica de Madrid in the pit, and the conductor Miguel Angel Gómez Martinez holds the post of associate music director. The meticulously prepared programs include the full text of the opera and a Spanish translation.

This season at the Zarzuela began in October with 51 performances of the popular zarzuela, "Doña Francisquita" by Amadeo Vives (which revealed the talent of a new young soprano, Enedina Lloris, for whom there are high hopes); the Spanish National Ballet moved into the house in December, and the opera season from January to July consists mainly of seven operas given five performances each. Three performances are on subscription and the final two are open, with prices cut in half — 2,500 pesetas instead of 5,000 top price.

Campos talks with the enthusiasm of a man who is hooked on his job. Although the existing productions sell out, he is reluctant to add more performances because it would take away from the three to four weeks' rehearsal time he considers minimal for each production.

Having the outstanding Spanish singers is an obvious policy, "but I have to have the same level in the other productions," he said. "It's not serious to say to the public, well, I have Domingo or Carreras or Kraus, so you will come. I have to match that in other operas.

"And we have to prepare for the new opera house. I know the Zarzuela is little, but we have to work as if it were big."

Everyone in the "Walküre" seemed to work "as if it were big," although actually Wagner's dimensions were contained easily in the theater. Caballé is best known now for her eminence in the bel canto repertory, but earlier in her career she had experience in the German repertory. She sang Sieglinde with ample vocal weight, rich lyricism and dramatic commitment, and although she can sometimes seem indifferent to the demands of stage movement, here she moved with conviction. Her duet with Jerusalem, a handsome and stalwart Siegmund, set off a stormy ovation at the end of Act 1.

Meier, who has sung Isolde at Bayreuth, was impressive too in her first time as Brünnhilde, equal to the warlike outbursts and touching in her confrontations with Wotan. Dernesch's Fricka was forcefully sung, while Sotin and Moll are known quantities — two of the most solid, rich-voiced basses before the public.

The orchestra, which appeared to be a youthful ensemble, played heroically for Kuhn in music that must not come its way often, and on the few occasions when things came unstuck, they did not stay that way for long. The players seemed stronger in the brass and woodwinds than in the strings, and the texture of the sound frequently lacked the density that this music demands, although they never let the side down when it counted.

Hugo de Ana, who has been production director at the Teatro Colón in Buenos Aires, created a basic set of two metal, semi-circular scaffolds with mirrors surrounding a disk-shaping playing area and separated by an opening at the back of the stage. By itself it seemed rather primitive, but the use of changeable scenic elements, projections and lighting was produced some remarkably atmospheric results — for instance, the change of the branches of leaves from frosty to green with the breakthrough of spring in Act 1. Here and there was an industrial artifact or some other hint of a didactic reading, but on the whole the setting and costumes were timeless, and de Ana's movement of the singers straightforward and musically sensitive.

A word about the Madrid audience. The operagoers here were in their seats on time, and the silence and attentiveness seemed almost total from the moment the concertmaster started the orchestra tuning up. Perhaps, having been starved so long, they don't want to miss anything.

Teatro Lirico Nacional La Zarzuela: "I Pagliacci" and "La Campanella," June 4, 7, 10, 12, 15; "La Boheme," July 15, 21, 24, 27, 29. ■

WEEKEND

Odyssey in an Inhuman Land

by Michael Gibson

PARIS — A few years ago, when someone congratulated Joseph Czapski, then in his late 80s, because he was simultaneously inaugurating a Paris exhibition of recent paintings and bringing out a second printing of his book "Terre Inhumaine" (The Inhuman Land) he responded with a surprisingly juvenile smile.

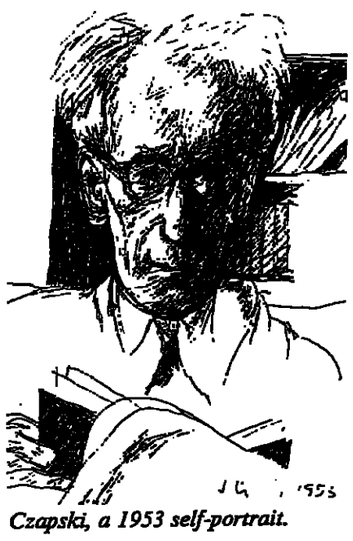
"My dear friend," he said, spreading his arms to display his gaunt, seven-foot frame, "I finally made it, but in what state!"

He always was as implausibly tall and thin, but with age he has grown frailer and not as steady on his feet as he once was. Today, at 91, he may well answer a caller's standard inquiry about his health by observing: "My dear, I am still *alive*!" The inimitable inflection suggests that the fact is surprising and not altogether unpleasant. "It is almost indecent to live so long," he says. "I am going quite blind. I can't read anymore, but I still manage to paint."

Czapski was born in 1896 in Belorussia, on the family estate of Przyluki, near Minsk. All the big estates belonged to Poles then and the Hutten-Czapskis were members of a cosmopolitan nobility — Joseph Czapski's mother, for instance, was a Comtess Thun-Hohenstein, an Anstrian, though she always said she was a Czech — and the social structure of the period was still quasi feudal: "Twenty-five or thirty thousand acres is something enormous in France," Czapski says, "but it was not much there. Our house, on the other hand was tiny and quite modest compared to any French château."

Joseph and his sister Maria were avid readers of such authors as Tolstoy and Romain Rolland, with whom they later corresponded. Maria had such works as August Bebel's "Die Frau und der Sozialismus" sent to her by mail, but it was probably the Polish educator Janusz Korczak who had the greatest impact on them. His books made them aware of the awesome depths of destitution in the world about them. Maria later worked in an orphanage in Warsaw and was in close touch with this dedicated man who, early in World War II, chose to march into the gas chambers with his Jewish wards.

Joseph, was studying in Petrograd when the Bolshevik Revolution broke out. He was barely 21 and returning to Poland with some young Polish officers, when a decisive event of his life occurred. They were near Minsk when they encountered some soldiers returning from the front. "They were peasants," he recalls, "and to them, we Polish officers on our horses represented the reactionary army that was coming to take the land away from them." The soldiers looked at them sullenly



Czapski, a 1953 self-portrait.

and one of the Poles decided to teach them a lesson. He picked out a man and beat him brutally.

"I decided then," Czapski recalls, "that I could not be a soldier because I was incapable of killing a man. As a result I left the army." To many he was a deserter and a coward. The disapproval was not easy to bear, and ultimately Czapski went to his former regimental commander and asked for a mission which did not require him to kill.

As a result he was entrusted with a risky task. With 14,000 rubles in his pockets he returned clandestinely to Russia, then in the throes of the revolution, to find and, if possible, buy the freedom of six Polish comrades who had remained. "It is really funny and absurd," he says, "that I was not caught and hanged."

He first got in touch with a venal official who promised to help, tried to get the money out of Czapski, and shortly thereafter was shot for corruption. After this Czapski decided, despite the obvious risk, to go to the top. He walked into the Smolny Institute and asked for an appointment with a Mrs. Stasova who, with Trotsky and Zinoviev, was running the "Commune of the North." Stasova, the daughter of a czarist general, was apparently moved by Czapski's idealistic courage and had an inquiry made, but all six of the men he had hoped to save had been shot.

When Czapski got back to Poland, he had worked out his dilemma. He did not want to return to his regiment as an officer but served for a year as a private before applying again for his commission and concluding his service as a lieutenant during the fighting of 1920.

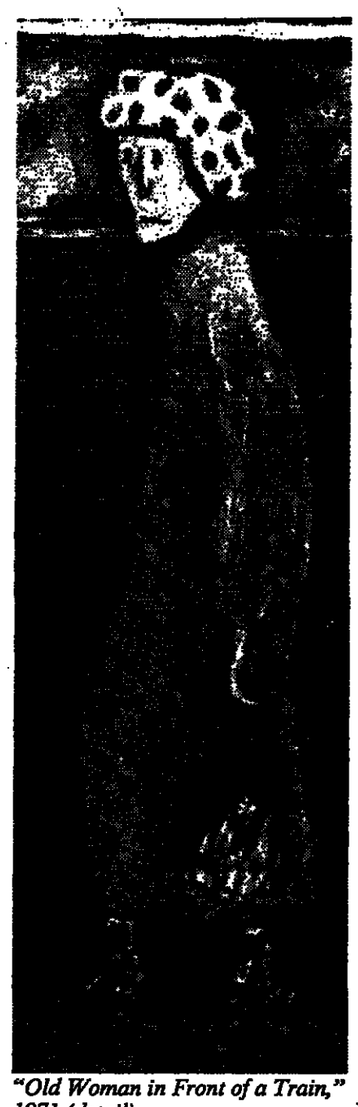
Once peace was made with the Soviet Union, he began to study painting and in 1924 he and 11 other young Polish painters managed to collect enough funds to go to Paris. There they lived and worked for several years in destitution. "It was a miserable existence," Czapski recalls. "The hardest in my whole life — not excluding the time I spent in the Soviet camps."

These camps were his lot after a brief and hopeless war in 1939. After Hitler attacked the Soviet Union, he was released. The Polish command in London then entrusted Czapski with the mission of tracing Polish soldiers in detention all over the Soviet Union. Of these some 8,000 were unaccounted for and, as it later turned out, had been massacred and thrown into mass graves at Katyn. Czapski followed a Kafkaesque itinerary through Soviet bureaucracy: "Not once did I meet a person like Stasova. Everywhere, walls of silence."

In time the Poles were evacuated through Iran, and they took part in the Italian campaign. When the war was over Czapski returned to Paris. At that point he was 52, he had no resources, and practically painting had been destroyed during the war.

With some other Polish intellectuals, Czapski founded the magazine Kultura, for which he wrote while resuming painting. The Kultura team moved into a house at Maisons-Laffitte, outside Paris, where Czapski still lives in a few rooms of monastic simplicity. He began keeping a diary, abundantly illustrated with drawings. Today it fills 220 volumes in spidery script and is something of a legend in Polish literary circles. He also wrote an account of his experience in the Soviet Union during the war. This is "Terre Inhumaine" which was initially accepted for publication by Raymond Aron when he was reading manuscripts for the Paris publisher Calman-Lévy. The book was published elsewhere and recently reissued by L'Age d'Homme in Lausanne.

Czapski's paintings are something of a diary too. They deal with scenes of everyday life in a style that owes much of its color to Expressionism and something of its unusual composition to Bonnard. The subjects are often lonely people, deserted café tables, faces half-concealed in the Métro, old and unbeautiful persons in musty plush theaters or bleak passageways. Minute daily events glimpsed in passing. But they also include luminous landscapes, humorous observations that Saul Steinberg might have made and seemingly insignificant objects like a bedside table with a piece of string on it.



"Old Woman in Front of a Train," 1971 (detail).

"Each time," says Czapski, "it is almost nothing. But that 'almost nothing' signifies everything."

Until the end of June, Joseph Czapski, still painting at 91, is having a retrospective show in Warsaw, at the Archdiocesan Museum. Although Czapski did not go there himself, he feels it is a homecoming of sorts.

Joseph Czapski, Muzeum Archidiecezje Warszawskiej, Ulica Solec 61, Warsaw, to June 30. ■

Bargains in New York

NEW YORK — New York's closest equivalent to mixed sales in the style of the Hôtel Drouot in Paris is provided by Christie's East, as Tuesday's sale of "English and Continental Furniture, Paintings, Decorative Objects and Rugs" demonstrated. The difference is that opportunities for real coups are greater here.

After a lengthy start devoted to rugs, paintings and drawings gave discerning buyers their first chance. A pastel portrait of a man done in the academic manner of the Louis Philippe period, had an inscription, "Maurice Mouton peint par lui à Besançon agé de 55 ans," which identifies the sitter and should lead to a precise dating. At $484, the self-portrait was cheaper by half than the price it might go for in the Paris auction house.

A delightful small view of a waterfall under a stormy sky by T.B. Griffin sold for a mere $352. It combines the classical technique of the 18th century and the dramatic atmosphere of the first wave of Romanticism in Europe. Unframed, it needs some cleaning, which may explain why it sold well below the $400-600 (plus premium) estimated bracket.

This is nothing compared with the giveaway that soon followed. A superb sketch in brown pen, and brown and gray wash, shows two elegant women in a horse carriage preceded by a dapper horseman. The costumes are Paris in the 1860s and the style typical of Constantin Guys, the famous French draftsman of the Napoleon III period. For some reason, the cataloger felt doubts and entered it as being "in the manner of Constantin Guys," thereby branding it as an imitation by some follower or, worse, a fake. Christie's specialist made no attempt to reconcile his doubts with the provenance stated by him below the entry, first the "Collection Baudelaire" and later "Paul Rosenberg & Co."

This presumably echoes some early owner's family tradition that it was originally in the hands of the poet Charles Baudelaire, who was also an art critic and acquainted with Guys. Paul Rosenberg & Co. is the New York art gallery whose stamp and address in purple ink appears on the cardboard backing. Rosenberg would have been unlikely to sell a fake. Not only that: Above his stamp, an early 20th-century label, not mentioned in the catalog, reads, "J. Postean, 5 et 12 rue de l'Université" — that of a framing firm known to collectors. Guys's sketch, estimated at $200-300, was sold for $187, about one-sixth of what it might go for if offered as genuine — which it is.

There were better buys still. A study in oils of a Paris view of "The Seine at the Quai de Bercy and the Port d'Austerlitz," 19 by 22 inches, is done in the vigorous nervous strokes typical of Impressionism in the 1880s. Although unsigned, the preparatory sketch should eventually be traced to its author. It may then resurface and multiply many times the $770 at which it was sold.

With objets d'art the bargains continued. Three lots of pre-Columbian gold artifacts, "formerly the property of the late José Luis Sert and of the late Ramona Longas de Sert," included a gold pendant in the form of a stylized animal "probably Sinu — i.e. Chimu? — circa A.D. 500-1500." Estimated at $400-800, this sold for $176. "An unusual Quimbaya gold nose ornament," circa A.D. 1000-1500, went down at $155 against an estimated $400-600. Not bad buys.

Souren Melikian

Property from the estate of Lee D. Witkin included a Roman bronze statue of Venus of the first or early second century. The figure in the nude, 12¼ inches high, is in excellent condition except for a minor crack in the pedestal. Proper treatment should bring out a very fine dark green patina. Estimated $1,500-2,500, this superb bronze sold for $1,320, a third of the most conservative estimate one would give it in any sale in Europe.

The auction climaxed with furniture, mainly English and French, from the worst to the finest. Decorative pieces sold very well. A Regency-style mahogany revolving bookcase, considered by Christie's furniture expert Jean-Marie Van Isacker to be of the late 19th century, quadrupled its highest estimate as it reached $6,600.

But even here, there were some astonishing buys. A games table of the George II period carried an estimate of $800-1,200, and indeed it was bought for $990 by Cecily R. Collins, a dealer in New Canaan, Connecticut. As she was loading it into her van she noticed the remnants of an old label with the fragment of a name of a cabinetmaker from Winchester on the underside. The first letters ("Ma . . .") should lead to an identification and justify a substantial mark-up.

The top lot was grander still. This was a pair of George III console tables with superbly painted medallions and garlands in the Neo-Classical manner. They were inexplicably labeled "George III style," although neither the construction nor the painted decoration offered any reason for doubting their authenticity. Estimated at $2,200-2,800, they briskly climbed to $33,000, with Bernard W. Duffy, who runs an antiques gallery in Waldwick, New Jersey, outbidding a colleague. Despite some minor imperfections, the consoles can still be called a bargain.

In the three hours it took to process 380 lots — 82 were bought in, representing 22 percent of the gross total, 298 sold for $269,310. It was a typical "small" sale — unpublicized, unglamorous, and with a few wonderful catches. ■

ANTIQUES

· THE ·
· GROSVENOR HOUSE ·
· ANTIQUES FAIR ·

· 11th-21st June 1986 ·
Grosvenor House, Park Lane, London W.1.
June 11: 5 p.m. - 8 p.m. June 12-15, 21: 11 a.m. - 6 p.m.
Other days: 11 a.m. - 8 p.m.
Admission (including Handbook) £7.00

INTERNATIONAL ARTS GUIDE

AUSTRIA

VIENNA:
●Historical Museum of the City of Vienna (tel: 42.8.04).
— To Aug 31: Adolf Loos, interiors.
●Museum of Applied Art (tel: 72.56.96).
— To June 8: Art Nouveau Jewellery 1900-1925.

BELGIUM

BRUSSELS:
●Palais des Beaux-Arts (tel: 512.50.45).
— To June 8: Works by six Belgian artists: Antoine Mortier, Roel d'Haese, Maurice Wyckaert, Raoul De Keyser, Walter Swennen, Karel Dierickx.

ENGLAND

LONDON:
●Barbican Centre (tel: 638.41.41).
— To July 20: Cecil Beaton: A retrospective of the photographer's work.
●Hayward Gallery (tel: 928.57.08).
— To June 15: Falls the Shadow: Recent British and European Art.
●Courtwald Institute (tel: 387.03.70).
— To June 15: "The Hidden Face of Manet" investigates the artist's working processes, via analysis of 50 works.
●Royal Academy of Arts (734.90.52).
— To June 29: "Alfred Gilbert: Sculptor of Eros".
●Tate Gallery (tel: 821.13.13).
— To July 20: Eight paintings by New York artist Terry Winters.
May 28-Aug. 31: Prints and sculpture, 1984-86, by Barry Flanagan.
●Victoria and Albert Museum (tel: 589.63.71).
— To June 1: French 18th Century Drawings.
To June 1: Design for British Dress and Furnishing Fabrics, 18th Century to the Present.
To Aug. 31: American Potters Today.

OXFORD:
●Ashmolean Museum, (tel: 0865. 57.5.22).
— To June 22: Drawings by Guercino (1591-1666).

FRANCE

BORDEAUX:
●Galerie des Beaux Arts.
— To Aug. 25: Paintings and prints by Pierre Bonnard, including 34 works from before 1910, relatively early in the artist's career.

PARIS:
●Centre Georges Pompidou (tel: 42.77.12.33).
— To June 15: "Explosante Fixe": Photography and Surrealism. Photographs by Man Ray, André Kertész, Hans Bellmer, Brassaï.
●Grand Palais (tel: 42.61.54.10).
— To June 30: Rembrandt to Vermeer: Dutch paintings from the Mauritshuis museum in The Hague.
To June 16: "Rasa: The Nine Faces of Indian Art." Sculpture, miniatures from Indian private and public collections.
●Louvre des Antiquaires (tel: 42.97.27.00).
— To Sept. 6: Three Centuries of Spanish-American Gold and Silver Work, 17th-19th centuries.
●Musée Bourdelle (tel: 45.48.67.27).
— To Sept. 28: Arbit Blatas and the School of Paris.
●Musée des Arts Décoratifs (tel: 42.60.32.14).
— To June 29: 50 examples of African sculpture, statuary, masks, and icons:
●Musée d'Art Moderne (tel: 47.23.61.27).
— To Sept. 21: African and Oceanic Masks and Sculpture: 110 works from a private collection.
●Musée du Louvre (tel: 42.60.39.26).
— To June 9: A collection of 19th century pastels from the Louvre.
●Musée du Luxembourg (tel: 42.34.25.95).
— To June 8: Italian painting of the 17th-18th centuries from the collections of the museums of northern France.

MARSEILLE:
●Centre de la Vieille Charité (tel: (91).54.77.75).
— To June 30: "The Planet in Panic": The influences and spread of Surrealism, 1938-47.

GERMANY

BONN:
●Rheinisches Landesmuseum (tel: 63.21.58).
— To June 15: High Society in the Federal Republic: Photographs by Herlinde Koelbl 1979-1985.

BERLIN:
●Academie der Kunst (tel: 391.10.31).
— To June 16: Works by Belgian De Stijl artist Georges Vantongerloo (1886-1965).
●Nationalgalerie: (tel: 2.66.6).
— To June 1: Retrospective of the painting of Gerhar Richter.
●Staatliche Kunsthalle (tel: 261.70.67).
— To June 15: Paintings and drawings by East German artist Volker Stelzmann.

HAMBURG:
●Hamburger Kunsthalle (tel: 24.82.5).
— To June 8: "George Grosz in Berlin": works by the German caricaturist and social satirist (1893-1959).
To June 29: German and Dutch Renaissance drawings (1445-1636) from the collection of the Ecole des Beaux Arts in Paris.

MUNICH:
●Staatsgemaldesammlungen (tel: 23.80.50).
— To June 1: "Photographs," by Hans Hartung.

ITALY

FLORENCE:
●Museo Alinari, Palazzo Rucellai.
— To July 15: Ruskin's Florence: Daguerrotypes of Tuscany and Veneto from the Ruskin collection.
●Palazzo Medici-Riccardi (tel: 55.27.60).
— To June 22: 80 etchings, spanning the years 1904-1971, from the Picasso museum in Barcelona.
●Palazzo Strozzi.
— To June 16: 74 sculptural works by Degas.

MILAN:
●Padiglione d'Arte Contemporanea (tel: 78.46.88).
— To July 7: Eight Italian Painters, 1952-54. Afro, Birolli, Corpora, Moreni, Morlotti, Santomaso, Turcato, Vedova.
To July 7: Works from the years 1921-75, by Fausto Pirandello, and Alberto Savinio, dating from 1925-52.

ROME:
●Academia di Francia, Villa Medici (tel: 67.6.11).
— To June 15: A collection of traditional and ceremonial African sculpture.
●Palazzo San Michele.
— To June 29: The Tiber, an Ancient Mediterranean Route: the Tiber as represented in art from 1500 to the beginning of the 20th century.
●Palazzo Braschi (tel: 687.58.80).
— To June 1: Edvard Munch (1863-1944): A retrospecitive of the artists work comprising 250 paintings, drawings, pastels and graphic works, from the Munch Museum and National Gallery in Oslo.

VENICE:
●Chiesa di S. Stae.
— To June 1: "Boccioni in Venice" documents the career of Umberto Boccioni, with works by Balla, Severini, and other Futurist artists.
●Palazzo Ducal (tel: 249.51).
— To July 20: "Venice and the Defense of the Levant, Lepanto to Candia (1570-1670)."
●Palazzo Fortuny (tel: 70.09.95).
— To June 29: The photography of Ansel Adams.
●Palazzo Grassi, (tel: 710.711)
— To Oct.12: Futurismo & Futurismi. A comprehensive review of the various aspects of the Futurist movement.

LUXEMBOURG

ECHTERNACH:
●International Echternach Festival: June 2-July 7: This year's concert schedule includes the "Ferenc Liszt" chamber orchestra of Budapest (June 7) and the Juilliard Quartet (June 9). (tel: 72.83.47).

THE NETHERLANDS

AMSTERDAM:
●Rijksmuseum (tel: 63.21.21).
— To Sept. 9: French Graphic Art 1860-1900: Etchings of the Impressionist school juxtaposed with works by lesser known artists.
●Stedelijk Museum (tel: 573.29.11).
— To June 1: An exhibition of photographs which present Amnesty International's work over 25 years.
May 31-July 20: Retrospective of works (1951-84) by François Morellet.
●Van Gogh Museum (tel: 76.48.81).
— To June 8: 90 Etchings by James McNeill Whistler from a private collection.

ROTTERDAM:
●Museum Boymans-van Beuningen (tel: 36.05.00).
— To Aug. 17: A selection of works from the museum's collection, including 100 17th-century Dutch paintings, and 2 restored paintings by Bosch.

SCOTLAND

EDINBURGH:
●National Gallery (tel: 556.89.21).
— To July 13: Prints and watercolors by William Blake from the Gallery's collection, including the series of 21 line engravings illustrating the Book of Job.

SPAIN

BARCELONA:
●Fundacion Joan Miró, Parque de Montjuic (tel: 329.19.16).
— To June 29: Max Ernst retrospecitive includes 125 works by the painter.

MADRID:
●Biblioteca Nacional, Picasso Show Rooms, (435.40.03).
— To June 15: "Contrasts in Form," representative works of 20th century geometric abstract painting, 1910-1980. Includes works by Picasso, Delaunay, Popova, Malevitch, Léger, Mondrian Kandinsky, Le Corbusier.
●Spanish Museum of Contemporary Art (tel: 449.71.50).
— To June 30: 125 works by Claude Monet from collections worldwide.

UNITED STATES

NEW YORK:
●Cooper-Hewitt Museum (tel: 860-6868).
— To July 6: "La Nijinska — A Dancer's Legacy." A tribute to choreographer Bronislava Nijinska.
●Guggenheim Museum (tel: 360.35.00).
— To July 6: Enzo Cucchi: Recent works are featured in the artist's first major exhibition in the U.S.
●Metropolitan Museum of Art (tel: 535.77.10).
— To June 15: "Rodin: The Gerald B. Cantor Collection."
To June 22: "Gothic and Renaissance Art in Nuremberg." 270 works in a variety of media.
●Museum of Modern Art (tel: 708.94.00).
— To May 13: "Richard Serra/Sculpture," a retrospective.
To Aug. 19: Jasper Johns print retrospective.
●Morgan Library, (tel: 685.00.08).
— To July 31: "From Merchants to Emperors: British Artists in India, 1757-1930. 150 works — drawings, prints and watercolors — documenting British rule in India.
●Whitney Museum of American Art, at Philip Morris (tel: 570.36.33).
— May 29-Aug.31: Shaker Design: Textiles, tools, household objects, and graphics from Shaker communities in the U.S.

WASHINGTON, D.C.:
●Hirshhorn Museum (tel: 357.2700).
— To July 6: A retrospective of the sculpture and works on paper of California artist Robert Arneson.
●National Gallery, (tel: 737.42.15).
— To June 15: "Impressionism and Early Modern Painting": 41 paintings, by Cézanne, Gaugin, Monet, Matisse, Picasso, Renoir and van Gogh, from Moscow's Puskin museum and the Hermitage in Leningrad.

AUCTION SALES

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Wednesday, June 18, from 9 to 11 p.m.
Thursday, June 19, from 10 a.m. to 12 (noon) and from 7 to 9 p.m.
Catalog on request at the Office: F.Fr. 200.
Me CHAMPIN, LOMBRAIL, GAUTIER
Associated Auctioneers
Pablo PICASSO (1881-1937) "PORTRAIT DE FERNANDE", around 1905-1906. Pastel signed at the bottom left. 63 cm X 47 cm. *Certificate from the Artist dated 1956.*
Pierre Auguste RENOIR (1841-1919) "PORTRAIT DE JEUNE FEMME BRUNE", around 1903. Oil painting on exceptional canvas signed at the top left. 46.5 X 38 cm, will be reproduced in volume II of François Daulte's catalog edited by DURAND RUEL.

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DOONESBURY

هكذا أمنه الأصل

WEEKEND

Putting a Human Face on the Domesday Book

HAVING conquered England in 1066, William of Normandy sensibly decreed that a survey be made to provide an inventory of his ...ils. The result, completed in 1086, was the ...mesday Book, so called because "it ...ared no man, but judged all men indifferently, as the Lord in that great day will do." The survey was commissioned at the ...ristmas Council at Gloucester and com...ssioners were sent to count and evaluate ...d and livestock in every shire. Their find...s were checked by another group of com...ssioners as anonymous as Michelin in...ctors.

...he value of each manor was reported in ...dicate. The commissioners based their ...ormation on an inquest or inquisition, ...ch was a sworn jury that answered ques...s under oath. The jurors were usually old ...n with long memories of who owned what ... when; since they were approaching the ...t world, it was assumed they had little ...rest in telling lies in this one.

...he English found the survey disturbing. ...rding to the Anglo-Saxon Chronicler: ... very narrowly did he have the survey ...le that there was not one hide of land, not ...rd, not — and shame it is to say what he ...ght no shame to do — not even a single ...r cow or pig but what was recorded in ...ing."

...credibly, the two-million-word survey ... completed in only one year. "It's most

MARY BLUME

...ordinary, scholars are putting in quite a ...f time working out how it was possible ... it all in the time available," says Jack ...nsdale, author of one of the many ...s now coming out to celebrate the 900th ...day of Domesday. "Communications ... have been far better than we imagined ...em to get around." The local surveys ... sent to Winchester, where they were ...d and fair-copied.

... providing an inventory, Domesday ...in check William's greedy barons, such ...cot, the Norman sheriff of Cambridge... whom the Anglo-Saxon Chronicler de...d as "a raving wolf, a crafty fox, a ...y hog, a shameless dog." More endur... it created a means for central govern... to be in touch with the entire country ...t helped perpetuate the ancient legal ...n based on precedence that became a ... British common law. As the immortal ...rs of "1066 and All That" remarked, ...nquest was a Good Thing, because the ...h were only natives at the time.

Ravensdale's book, "The Domesday Inheritance" (published in London by Souvenir Press), is based on the pleasing notion of tracing one small English village before, during and after Domesday. Ravensdale chose Landbeach, about five miles from Cambridge University, for two excellent reasons, the first being that he lives there. The second is that from the year 1367 Corpus Christi College has been the lord of one of Landbeach's two manors (both manors have since disappeared, although the lordship continues).

"Corpus Christi," Ravensdale said, "do not merely generate documents, but being literate administrators, they hoard them." The super-hoarder was Matthew Parker, master of Corpus Christi from 1544 to '53 and archbishop of Canterbury under Elizabeth I, whose high position enabled him to give the village a great deal of officious attention, and who compiled a sort of mini-Domesday — a field book listing the size, past and present ownership, and use of every scrap of land in the village. Better still, he devised an ingenious system to make certain that over the centuries none of his precious documents would be "borrowed" or lost.

Ravensdale, author of several books on the English countryside and local history, spent 20 years sifting through documents on Landbeach, which at the time of Domesday had a population of 157 and was a fenland farming community that can be traced to the Iron Age.

His book details the complicated institutions of medieval village life: the difference between a villein, bordar and cottar, the fine points of a frankpledge and a leet. Actually the period Ravensdale would have liked to experience in Landbeach came much later. "I would have chosen to be one of the squire parsons of the 18th century," he says. But the moment that came most alive for him in his researches was during the Black Death in the mid-14th century.

"It's just an entry in the account rolls under "Capons," and it says five capons were given to a certain man at the wish of a lady for singing in front of the children. And there in that damp stone manor house which is now gone, it raining all the time outside and people dying all around, there the lady is doing something to distract and entertain her children."

Today, Landbeach has a population of 800 and a single pub, the Slap-Up. It is a picture book village — Ravensdale's house dates back to 1500 — with little unemployment and no problems. The older families are named Diver, Abraham, Froment or Fromant. "My editor, Tessa Harrow, when she began to read my text, recognized that I was talking about some of her ancestors, the Gonnells. She hadn't the faintest idea they were in this village for centuries."

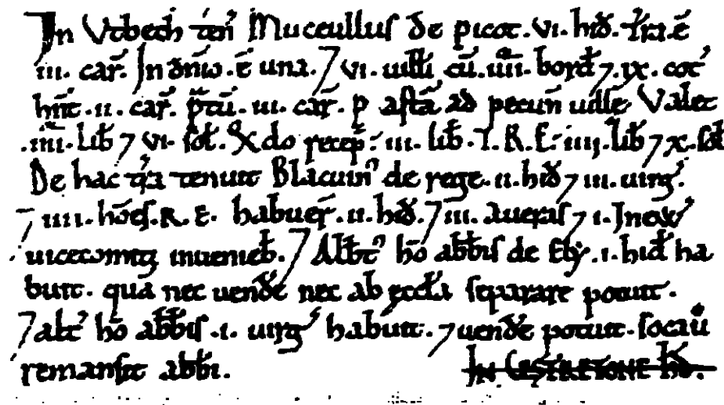
The 900th birthday of Domesday is now being celebrated with everything from a Domesday stamp to a white Domesday wine, described as "a light, fruity English wine that is being imbibed at every official Domesday event throughout the year." "I have had better," says Ravensdale, who preferred the French red served at a launch party at Heffer's, Cambridge's leading bookstore.

The Domesday Book itself, rebound into five volumes instead of the original two, is on display all summer at the Public Records Office in London. At a preview, Dr. Geoffrey Martin, keeper of the public records, said, "There is no comparable record of such antiquity still in the keeping of the government that ordered it. It is as much a national monument as the Tower of London."

A lavish, oak-bound two-volume facsimile edition of the Domesday Book is priced at £5,750 ($8,600). A lofty sum when one considers that, according to the book itself, £73,000 was what all England was worth 900 years ago. ■

Recalling King Harold in Landbeach church window.

Jack Ravensdale.



The Landbeach entries in Domesday: "In Utbech Muceullus holds from Picot 6 hides, and there is land for 3 ploughs..."

Lady Margaret Beaufort, in Landbeach church window.

China's Inscrutable Stage Censors

by Carroll R. Bogert

BEIJING — Censorship of theater, ...like so much in China, has taken on a new style. Plays that offend the ... government are still stopped, but ...ls are using indirect methods to close a ...tion, and they are trying to do it as ... as possible. At the same time, there ...s to be real confusion in cultural po...en at the top.

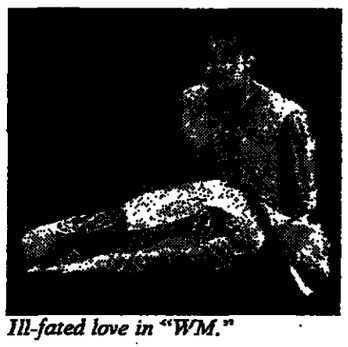
...e are the days when party cadres ac...lirected cultural affairs. The Ministry ...ture no longer inspects every script ... allowing it to be staged, so a wider ... of plays reaches the public, and the ...ities give the impression of being one ...hind.

...y last year, a Communist Party leader, ...i, made a speech encouraging artists ... free play to their creative talents. ... weeks later, his boss, Hu Yaobang, ... against such freedom.

...ts disagree whether the new culture ...r, the writer Wang Meng, will be their ...-à-vis party conservatives. A Beijing ..., Sun Jiaxin, said, "Wang Meng will ...k at drama as propaganda." But an...mplained, "We've lost an author and ...a bureaucrat."

...theatrical troupe has been made re...le for previewing its productions and ... any alterations deemed necessary. ...does the party raise serious objec... The political department in our com...is almost no say anymore," said a ... in a major Beijing theatrical troupe. ...troupes are more conservative than ...owever. The Air Force Political De...t Theatrical Troupe, for example, ...allow a director and a writer under ...diction to stage their new play, ... last year. The two had to look out... work unit for the actors and techni...e Dramatic Literature Society even...onsored the production.

... tells of seven young people who ...e Cultural Revolution together and ...lead soap-opera lives of disillusion... ill-fated love. It played to sold-out ...n Shanghai and Beijing for about ...ks before it was closed. No official ...cement shut the theater. The play



Ill-fated love in "WM."

was quietly denied the Beijing city permit necessary to book a theater.

"They decided it over the telephone," said a dramatist close to the production. "No one wanted to take responsibility for the action."

No one was really sure what the authorities objected to. Some say the military leaders disapproved of the play's portrayal of the army (the central character, nicknamed "General," grows disenchanted after a stint along the Chinese-Vietnamese border). Sources say discussion of the play went as high as the Central Military Commission, where the former air force chief, Zang Tingfa, among others, is believed to have objected to it.

As part of China's effort to trim down the People's Liberation Army, the Air Force Political Department Theatrical Troupe has since been disbanded.

Some sources said the Beijing city cultural and propaganda departments took a dim view of the way "WM" drew upon the talents of several work units after having been repudiated by its own. "A lot of these old guys didn't like the way 'WM' went outside the establishment to get itself produced," said a Western diplomat.

In Shanghai, an innovative play called "Red Room, White Room, Black Room" recently met a similar fate. It tells a tale of a young woman searching for the man who cheated her and made her pregnant. She never finds him, and the play ends on the kind of ambiguous yet tragic note that makes China's proponents of Socialist Realism squirm. Long gone is the squeaky-clean idealism of Mao's generation.

"Red Room" died out rather than being banned. Although actors associated with the production say it was the most popular play in Shanghai at the time, it was not chosen to participate in a citywide drama festival in March. The actors and producers sensed official disapproval and abandoned ship.

"They're getting very clever," a dramatist who was closely involved with "Red Room" said of the Shanghai authorities. "Their techniques are not so obvious now. For example, if they don't like your play, then the newspapers just don't give you any publicity."

Sources say it was the dramatic technique of "Red Room" that elicited official disapproval. "The play was too abstract — you could say surreal," said one. "They didn't like that."

Local cultural authorities appear to be in conflict. A few days after "WM" was closed in Beijing, it still was on in Shanghai, where city officials told one Westerner that as far as they knew, "WM" would continue performances. In a few days, it closed in Shanghai.

The head of the Shanghai People's Art Theater, Sha Yexin, is a playwright whose "If I Were Real" caused great controversy when it first appeared in 1980. Although a devoted member of the Communist Party, Sha encourages innovative drama. But the municipal propaganda chief, Xia Zhennong, adheres to a hard party line and reportedly led the effort against "Red Room."

Meanwhile, perhaps the most controversial play of all has continued performances in Beijing. "Rubik's Cube" is a series of perceptive sketches poking fun at reformers, conservatives and young people who mindlessly follow arbitrary authority.

When it opened only weeks after "WM" was closed, the theater world held its breath for the official reaction. Nothing happened.

One director speculated that international publicity about the closure of "WM" helped prevent action against "Rubik's Cube." Another said, shrugging, "Who knows what the authorities think?" ■

Carroll R. Bogert is a Beijing-based journalist.

A finished work of art.

INTERNATIONAL ART EXHIBITIONS

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NYSE Most Actives

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
OhioEd	45200	19⅝	19	19½	
Chrys s	29946	38⅝	36½	37¼	—1¾
IBM	19604	154⅝	152	152⅝	—¼
USSteel	19543	22⅛	21⅛	21⅞	+¾
AT&T	18805	25¼	24⅞	25	—⅛
PepsiC s	18327	35	33¾	33⅞	—1⅛
PSvEG	18123	38	37	37¼	—¾
Sears	16426	47¾	46½	47⅝	+¾
Franc n	16397	12	12	12	
MasseyF	16321	3½	3⅛	3⅜	+¼
Halbtn	13659	21⅝	20⅞	21¼	—⅛
Anheus	13389	52¾	50⅝	51¼	+⅜
DualLt	13246	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	—⅛
CmwE	12995	31	30¼	30⅞	—⅛
PanAm	12732	6⅝	6⅜	6½	

Dow Jones Bond Averages

	Close	Ch'ge
Bonds	90.19	—0.35
Utilities	90.16	—0.37
Industrials	90.21	—0.33

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	1872.51	1898.22	1857.95	1876.71	— 5.64
Trans	807.29	814.77	798.09	803.36	— 6.38
Util	189.46	190.96	187.29	189.62	— 0.20
Comp	722.60	731.03	715.88	722.49	— 2.92

NYSE Diaries

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	733	835
Declined	838	754
Unchanged	428	427
Total Issues	1999	2016
New Highs	150	159
New Lows	9	8
Volume up	60,830,320	
Volume down	70,999,450	

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
Composite	142.91	141.42	142.06	—0.31
Industrials	165.36	164.06	164.39	—0.28
Transp.	124.94	122.82	124.14	—0.14
Utilities	70.50	70.17	70.41	+0.04
Finance	157.34	156.50	156.50	—1.48

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Buy	Sales	*Sh'rt
May 29	331,565	508,492	1,177
May 28	400,169	523,403	2,797
May 27	330,922	478,746	7,492
May 23	250,311	441,827	27,620
May 22	317,956	443,910	13,280

*Included in the sales figures

Friday's NYSE Closing

Vol. at 4 P.M.	151,380,000
Prev. 4 P.M. vol.	135,670,000
Prev consolidated close	168,320,340

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

Via The Associated Press

AMEX Diaries

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	315	272
Declined	294	310
Unchanged	215	249
Total Issues	824	831
New Highs	43	38
New Lows	7	11
Volume up	4,753,980	
Volume down	3,356,630	

Standard & Poor's Index

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
Industrials	278.48	275.49	276.50	— 0.44
Transp.	207.44	204.66	205.59	— 0.04
Utilities	106.18	105.35	105.93	— 0.23
Finance	30.51	30.06	30.12	— 0.39
Composite	249.19	246.43	247.35	— 0.63

NASDAQ Index

	Close	Ch'ge	Week Ago	Year Ago
Composite	400.16	+2.19	391.91	290.82
Industrials	406.83	+2.89	399.56	302.32
Finance	529.34	+2.01	518.41	361.96
Insurance	461.33	—0.10	445.03	342.59
Utilities	338.57	+2.18	330.05	281.69
Banks	429.74	+0.25	418.82	276.52
Transp.	363.56	+1.05	352.85	261.84

AMEX Sales

4 P.M. volume	11,200,000
Prev. 4 P.M. volume	11,780,000
Prev. cons. volume	11,780,000

AMEX Most Actives

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
DomeP	8024	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
DeLau n	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
BAT	4180	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Wickes	4106	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
WangB	3877	18	17	[illegible]	[illegible]
Movtlw	3589	[illegible]	29	[illegible]	[illegible]
KeyPh	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
FAusP n	2124	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
HovnE s	1936	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
IntBknt	1898	[illegible]	7	[illegible]	[illegible]
TrnBd pf	1875	[illegible]	8	[illegible]	[illegible]
TexAir	1866	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
LorTel n	1635	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Amdal	1317	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
AM Intl	1223	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

AMEX Stock Index

High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
282.70	280.67	282.60	+1.36

Stocks End Lower on NYSE

United Press International

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange finished lower Friday as investors took profits and ended a five-day winning streak. Trading was active.

The Dow Jones industrial average fell 5.64 points from the record set Thursday and closed at 1,876.71. For the week, the blue-chip barometer gained 53.42 points.

Among issues listed on the New York Stock Exchange, declines outnumbered advances, 861 to 719.

Broader market indexes retreated from Thursday's record highs. The New York Stock Exchange index eased 0.31 to 142.06. Standard & Poor's 500-stock index lost 0.63 to 247.35. The price of an average share fell 9 cents.

Big Board volume totaled 151.2 million shares, compared with 135.67 million Thursday.

Analysts said a weak bond market, profit taking and futures-related selling pressured stocks.

The market slid shortly after the opening, in line with weak bond prices. Stocks rebounded when the fixed-income markets rallied but faded again when the debt markets lost their gains.

Thomas Ryan Jr. of Kidder, Peabody said sell programs triggered when premiums disappeared on stock-index futures contracts helped pull the market down.

Charles Jensen of MKI Securities was less impressed with the market's performance late in the week than some other analysts.

"Buy programs concentrated on fewer and fewer stocks, while the rest of the market paid attention to a weaker bond market and performed poorly," he said.

Mr. Jensen said the market had encountered heavy resistance as the Dow approached 1,900.

Ohio Edison topped the NYSE active list, unchanged at 19½.

Chrysler followed, falling 1¾ to 37¼.

U.S. Steel was third, adding ¾ to 21⅞.

IBM eased ¼ to 152⅝ after showing strength early in the session. Gartner Group raised its opinion on the stock, citing demand for IBM's Sierra computer.

Among other actively traded blue-chips, AT&T retreated ⅛ to 25, Sears added ¾ to 47⅝, American Express dropped ⅞ to 62⅞, Navistar added ⅛ to 9⅝ and Eastman Kodak rose ⅜ to 60½.

Chrysler fell 1¾ to 37¼. First Boston analyst Gary Glaser recommended the stock be sold. A block of nearly 1.9 million shares crossed at 37.

PepsiCo fell 1⅛ to 34. A Merrill Lynch analyst recommended taking short-term profits in the stock.

Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing climbed 1½ to 107. The brokerage firm of Donaldson, Lufkin & Jenrette recommended it.

Seagram jumped 3¼ to 63¾. Its board of directors authorized the purchase of approximately 4.7 million shares, or up to 5 percent of its common shares outstanding, subject to regulatory approval.

(Continued on next left-hand page)

Statistics Index

AMEX prices	P.14	Earnings reports	P.13
AMEX highs/lows	P.14	Flng rate notes	P.13
NYSE prices	P.10	Gold markets	P.11
NYSE highs/lows	P.12	Interest rates	P.11
Canadian stocks	P.16	Market summary	P.10
Currency rates	P.11	Options	P.12
Commodities	P.12	OTC stock	P.15
Dividends	P.12	Other markets	P.16

U.S. Stocks Report, Page 10

ECONOMIC SCENE

After Banking Scandal, Israel Examines Structures

By LEONARD SILK

New York Times Service

JERUSALEM — In the wake of the worst banking scandal in its history — a scandal that stemmed from, and seriously aggravated, inflation — Israel is facing the need to reconstruct its financial system. The practices that led to the scandal began modestly enough in the early 1970s. But what was at first normal behavior became wildly abnormal as bankers and banking supervisors got caught up in the Israeli equivalent of a South Sea bubble, said Yitzhak Modai, the former finance minister.

"It's very normal for companies, including banks, to regulate the value of their shares," added Mr. Modai, a member of the coalition government's Likud bloc who was shifted to the post of Justice Minister for reportedly insulting Prime Minister Shimon Peres, who is from the Labor faction. "If a bank's shares fall below what they consider to be their true value, it's natural for companies to buy their own stock. That's exactly how this started."

> **The commission found plenty of people to blame for the banking disaster.**

But "regulation" of bank stocks became manipulation, and the price of bank shares soared even faster than the rate of inflation. Moshe Mandelbaum, governor of the Bank of Israel, submitted his resignation after a censure by an inquiry commission appointed by the prime minister and headed by Justice Moshe Bejski of the Supreme Court.

Mr. Mandelbaum blames the private banks for blowing up the value of their stocks in order to raise capital for both domestic and international expansion. In the midst of what became runaway inflation, the banks found it impossible to earn enough or borrow enough, in competition with indexed government bonds, to finance the expansion they wanted.

Mr. Mandelbaum, who still is in office waiting for a successor to be named, says that he may not have moved soon enough to stop the boom. But he added that he had been afraid that sudden intervention would cause a worse crisis, with general panic in the stock market and a flight from the shekel into U.S. dollars. He feared that this could deal a potentially ruinous blow to the Israeli economy.

IRONICALLY, what caused the bank stock bubble to burst in October 1983 was the alarm of stockholders that the shekel was about to be devalued. They rushed to convert their bank stocks into dollars. But that wiped out the banks' capital base, and the government stepped in to rescue the banks and their stockholders.

The government took over $6.9 billion worth of bank stocks, promising to pay them off, with interest, over the next several years and guaranteeing to safeguard the stocks' value in terms of dollars. In effect the stocks were converted into bonds.

Some Israelis, including Mr. Modai, think this was a far too generous arrangement. Others, including his successor as Finance Minister, Moshe Nissim, think it was not unduly generous, contending that the stockholders had, in effect, been duped. But many shareholders made a great deal of money at the bailout price.

The Bejski Commission found plenty of people to blame for the disaster, including cabinet ministers, bank regulators and the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange, but it meted out its only severe punishment to Mr. Mandelbaum and the heads of the four largest private banks. It called for the resignation of all five and, as widely interpreted here, their permanent exclusion from banking. However, Mr. Nissim says that, in his view, the report does not mean "forever."

Mr. Mandelbaum, who is the sole governor of the central bank, may have taken the hardest fall. The Bejski Commission said it was "aware" of his concerns that intervention in the bank stock manipulation might have provoked a widespread financial crisis, but the commission concluded that "it should have been clear that lack of immediate action would only make matters worse."

The governor of the central bank submitted his resignation

See ISRAEL, Page 13

Currency Rates

...ss Rates *May 30*

	$	£	D.M.	F.F.	It.L.	Gldr.	B.F.	S.F.	Yen
...erdam	2.5985	3.851	112.405 *	35.295 *	0.1641 *	—	5.587 *	135.40 *	149.99 y
...ssels(a)	47.21	69.94	20.4125	6.471	2.98 *	18.16	—	24.64	27.26 *
...kfurt	2.3127	3.427	—	31.41 *	1.459 x	88.955 *	4.898 *	120.71 *	1.3355 *
...on (b)	1.4725	—	3.4236	10.8855	2,344.00	3.8448	69.765	2.8405	256.87
...n	1,585.00	2,347.75	685.35	215.19	—	689.76	33.578	826.70	9.149
...York(c)	—	0.6791 =	2.3273	7.4135	1,594.00	2.6165	47.495	1.9340	174.70
...	7.3655	10.987	3.184	—	4.648 x	2.8234	15.599 *	3.841	4.2515 *
...o	171.85	254.77	74.47	23.35	10.89 *	66.29	365.64 *	89.90	—
...h	1.9295	2.8434	82.96 *	26.06 *	0.1211 *	73.825 *	4.871 *	—	1.1861 *
...	0.9224	0.6296	2.1558	6.865	1,477.44	2.4229	44.806	1.7858	161.483
...	1.14514	0.77145	N.Q.	8.4198	1,811.65	2.9785	53.9676	2.1908	196.291

...gs in London and Zurich, fixings in other European centers, New York rates at 4 P.M. ...commercial franc (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound (c) Amounts needed to buy one ... (*) Units of 100 (x) Units of 1,000 (y) Units of 10,000 N.Q.: not quoted; N.A.: not available. ...o buy one pound: $U.S.1.4725

...er Dollar Values

...ncy per U.S.$		Currency per U.S.$		Currency per U.S.$		...urrency per U.S.$	
... austral	0.86	Fin. markka	5.282	Mex. peso	552.00	Soviet ruble	0.717
...al. $	1.3961	Greek drac.	143.00	Norw. krone	7.81	Span. peseta	146.95
... schil.	14.07	Hong Kong $	7.8075	Phil. peso	20.25	Swed. krona	7.37
...lg. fr.	47.41	Indian rupee	12.63	Port. escudo	148.00	Taiwan $	38.19
... cruz.	13.77	Indo. rupiah	1,128.00	Saudi riyal	3.6505	Thai baht	26.425
...ian $	1.3774	Irish £	0.7474	Sing. $	2.2393	Turkish lira	675.75
...a yuan	3.2111	Israeli shek.	1.49	S. Afr. rand	2.3229	UAE dirham	3.673
... krone	8.58	Kuwaiti dinar	0.2967	S. Kor. won	889.10	Venez. boliv.	20.83
... pound	1.37	Malay. ring.	2.6385				

...ing: 1.1258 Irish £

...s: Banque du Benelux (Brussels); Banca Commerciale Italiana (Milan); Banque Na... de Paris (Paris); Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo); IMF (SDR); BAII (dinar, riyal, dirham); ...k (ruble). Other data from Reuters and AP.

Interest Rates

...currency Deposits *May 30*

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc	ECU	SDR
...	6 7/8-7 1/8	4 1/2-4 5/8	4 3/4-4 7/8	9 15/16-10 1/16	7 1/4-7 3/8	7 3/8-7 1/2	6 7/8
...	6 7/8-7 1/8	4 1/2-4 5/8	4 5/8-4 3/4	9 13/16-9 15/16	7 1/4-7 3/8	7 5/16-7 7/16	6 7/8
...	6 7/8-7 1/8	4 1/2-4 5/8	4 1/2-4 5/8	9 3/4-9 7/8	7 1/4-7 3/8	7 5/16-7 7/16	6 7/8
...	6 7/8-7 1/8	4 9/16-4 11/16	4 7/16-4 9/16	9 11/16-9 13/16	7 1/4-7 3/8	7 5/16-7 7/16	6 7/8
...	7 7/32-7 11/32	4 5/8-4 3/4	4 3/8-4 1/2	9 3/8-9 1/2	7 3/8-7 1/2	7 5/16-7 7/16	6 5/8

...: Morgan Guaranty (dollar, DM, SF, Pound, FF); Lloyds Bank (ECU); Reuters ... Rates applicable to interbank deposits of $1 million minimum (or equivalent).

Money Rates *May 30*

...tates	Close	Prev.
...t Rate	6 1/2	6 1/2
... Fonds	6 7/8	6 13/16
...ate	8 1/2	8 1/2
...oan Rate	7 3/4	7 3/4
...per 30-179 days	6.75	6.65
... Treasury Bills	6.30	6.32
... Treasury Bills	6.41	6.40
...0 days	6.38	6.38
...0 days	6.35	6.50
...rmany		
...l Rate	5.50	5.50
...t Rate	4.25	4.50
...th Interbank	4.65	4.65
...Interbank	4.65	4.65
...Interbank	4.70	4.65
...ion Rate	7 1/4	7 1/4
...ey	7 1/2	7 1/2
...th Interbank	7 1/8	7 1/4
...nterbank	7 1/4	7 1/4
...nterbank	7 3/8	7 3/8
...e Rate	10	10
...ey	10 1/4	10 3/4
...easury Bill	9 5/8	n.a.
...terbank	9 1/2	9 9/16
...Rate	3 1/2	3 1/2
...y	4 1/4	4 1/8
...erbank	4 3/8	4 1/4

Reuters, Commerzbank, Credit ... Bank of Tokyo.

Asian Dollar Deposits *May 30*

1 month	7 1/16 - 7 3/16
2 months	7 1/16 - 7 3/16
3 months	7 1/16 - 7 3/16
6 months	7 1/16 - 7 3/16
1 year	7 1/4 - 7 3/8

Source: Reuters.

U.S. Money Market Funds *May 30*

Merrill Lynch Ready Assets 30 day average yield:	5.92
Telerate Interest Rate Index:	6.768

Source: Merrill Lynch, Telerate.

Gold

May 30

	A.M.	P.M.	Ch'ge
Hong Kong	343.80	343.25	+ 0.60
Luxembourg	343.10	—	+ 0.50
Paris (12.5 kilo)	343.18	343.10	+ 1.10
Zurich	343.05	343.60	+ 1.80
London	343.35	343.20	+ 0.50
New York	—	344.10	+ 1.40

Luxembourg, Paris and London official fixings; Hong Kong and Zurich opening and closing prices; New York Comex current contract. All prices in U.S. $ per ounce.

Source: Reuters.

Economy Improves In U.S.

Managers Report Rebound in May

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — The U.S. economy improved in May, rebounding from a slow April, according to the regular monthly report of corporate purchasing managers.

The National Association of Purchasing Management said Thursday that its composite index rose sharply to 54.4 percent from 48.7 percent in the previous month.

A reading above 50 percent generally indicates that the economy is expanding.

The index's April reading had been the first drop below 50 percent after seven consecutive months above the mark.

While production levels were slightly lower during May, new orders maintained the strength registered in the previous four months, the group said.

After considering seasonal adjustments, May was the strongest month for orders in two years. This level suggests a relatively good June and could mean an overall better second quarter.

Employment increased in May after a weak April. The 17 percent of the members reporting lower employment levels was a decline from 22 percent in April.

Inventories increased for the first time since February, the group said.

For the 18th consecutive month, prices mostly were reported as the same or lower, but there was an increase in the number of higher prices reported.

"The economy definitely improved in May," said Robert J. Bretz, chairman of the group's business survey committee and director of purchasing and distribution for Pitney Bowes Inc.

"Virtually all indicators were up with new orders leading the way. If this trend continues, the second quarter should show a healthy improvement over the first."

Natural Gas Joins Oil in Price Slide

More U.S. Producers Are Getting Out of the Business

By Thomas C. Hayes

New York Times Service

DALLAS — After oil prices plunged last January, San Diego Gas & Electric Co. stopped buying natural gas for the first time in years and substituted lower-cost fuel oil to fire up its electric generators.

In mid-April, however, even though oil prices had continued to fall, San Diego Gas got an even better deal from its former natural gas supplier, Southern California Gas Co., so it switched back.

The California story is being repeated around the United States as the natural gas industry tries to hold its own against cheap oil, and that has sent gas prices plummeting.

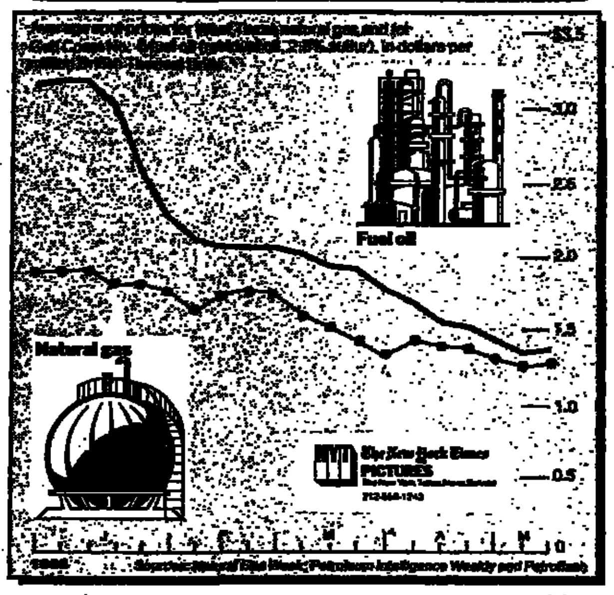
Spot market prices in the Texas and Gulf region, the largest production area whose prices are considered representative of the industry, have dropped 34 percent, to $1.26 per million British thermal units from $1.90, since the beginning of the year, according to Natural Gas Intelligence, a trade newsletter. This follows a 39-percent decline in 1985.

The competition from lower-priced oil could not have come at a worse time for the natural gas industry. New government rules, which eased both pricing and transportation controls, already were turning a tightly regulated business into a tough, competitive one.

"The gas industry is going through a transition to a much more competitive environment," said Richard Itteilag, an industry analyst for the American Gas Association, a trade group in Arlington, Virginia, that represents major utilities and pipeline companies. "We're seeing a much quicker response to alternate fuel prices."

But while deft price reductions, like those in the San Diego Gas case, are helping many companies in the gas supply chain to hold customers and stay in business, the upheaval is proving fatal to others. Industry trade groups say that no figures are available, but they believe that of the 12,000 gas producers operating in the United States last year, dozens, and perhaps hundreds, have gone out of business.

A Price Comparison: Natural Gas and Fuel Oil



The New York Times

Most producers say that they are unable to make money when spot prices remain below $2 per million BTUs — where they have been all year. (A British thermal unit is a standard industry measure for the heat content of a given quantity of natural gas.)

T. Boone Pickens, chairman of Mesa Petroleum Co., one of the largest U.S. independent producers of natural gas, said that many smaller producers had been forced into bankruptcy because some pipelines had refused to pay for supplies of higher-priced gas they agreed to buy several years ago.

Many of the producers cannot afford to sue the pipelines, and in any case do not want to because the pipelines often are their biggest, and in some cases only, customers, Mr. Pickens said. "It's devastating," he added.

The downward pressure on gas prices first began in 1982 with a softening in demand. It gained speed in January 1985 with the decontrol of gas produced from wells drilled after 1978, and accelerated this year with plunging oil prices.

Decontrol, plus a change in U.S. regulations late last year, led to an increase in competition that has brought about a restructuring of the industry.

Previously, the producers who drill gas wells typically sold the product mainly to a pipeline company that acted as a wholesaler. The pipeline then resold the gas, mainly to utilities and big manufacturers.

Now, an increasing number of pipelines, having negotiated contract settlements with their producers, no longer buy gas from them but simply charge a fee to transport it.

In this way they can keep their pipelines full with the cheaper spot-market gas. This enables them to operate more efficiently and increase their earnings, even at lower prices. And the producers are not all that unhappy because they can sell more gas, although with heavy production

See GAS PRICES, Page 13

Exchange Fines Volvo AB, May Delist Fermenta

By Andrew Steele

Reuters

STOCKHOLM — The Stockholm Stock Exchange on Friday fined Volvo AB, Scandinavia's largest industrial corporation, and threatened to delist the shares of the biotechnology firm Fermenta AB for failing to report a planned linkup between the two companies earlier this year.

Volvo was fined 2 million kronor ($274,000), the equivalent of three years' stock exchange fees. The exchange accused it of breaking its contract by failing to inform the exchange about an agreement with Fermenta announced on Jan. 8 to form an international biotechnology company.

The stock exchange's board said it was fining Fermenta 1.1 million kronor, or 10 times its annual exchange fee, but would defer a decision on whether or not to stop listing its shares.

The sanctions were the toughest the exchange has imposed since 1983, when it fined Volvo's oil trading subsidiary, Scandinavian Trading Co., and delisted two other companies.

The exchange's chairman, Bengt Ryden, said the allegations against Volvo and Fermenta were serious, "but I think it shows the strength of the exchange that we were able to investigate this affair and take such hard sanctions against two such large members."

The Fermenta-Volvo agreement was canceled in February after Fermenta's founder and principal shareholder, Refaat El-Sayed, admitted lying about his academic credentials, setting off a crisis of confidence in the company.

Dealers said the exchange's decision appeared to be a blow to the prestige of Volvo's chairman, Pehr G. Gyllenhammar, who personally handled the talks with Fermenta.

But they said the sanctions had been widely expected and were unlikely to affect the share price of either company.

Trading in Fermenta has been suspended since May 27, but will resume on Monday, the exchange said.

Volvo free shares open to foreign buyers closed at 432 kronor Friday, a drop of 1 krona from Thursday.

The fines were announced after a two-day meeting of the exchange's board, which has long been under pressure from the government to tighten regulation and enforcement.

The board said a decision on whether or not to delist Fermenta was being deferred until the exchange had looked into how unspecified changes by the company "could fulfill the requirements for continued registration" on the exchange.

Mr. Sayed and other Fermenta officials were called in for a hearing by the exchange's board in an undisclosed location in Stockholm on Thursday.

Mr. Ryden said the secrecy had been needed to prevent any leaks affecting share prices.

"The whole affair was very sensitive and leaks had to be stopped so that prices on the stock exchange would not be affected. For that reason we kept everything as secret as we could," he said.

Japan Adopts Measures To Counter Strong Yen

By Susan Chira

New York Times Service

TOKYO — The Japanese government on Friday adopted a second package of emergency measures to counter the effects of a strong yen.

The measures, aimed at consumers and small export-dependent businesses, probably will be the last before a crucial national election that is to be held this summer.

The government will require companies that have benefited from the lower-priced imports of raw materials caused by the strong yen to pass along to consumers 120 billion yen ($697 million at current exchange rates) in windfall profits.

The measures direct gas companies, beef importers, liquified petroleum gas distributors and retailers to cut their prices. In addition, the government will reduce interest rates on loans available to small and medium-sized businesses and will extend the time period that they can receive subsidies that help to pay the salaries of their employers.

In April, the government adopted a number of measures aimed at stimulating the economy, but the measures assumed that the yen would stabilize at about 180 yen to the dollar. Since then, the yen continued to rise, hitting a high of 159.99 on May 12 before dropping again to close in New York Friday at 174.70, the weakest level in six weeks.

The package is designed to address two of the problems stemming from the yen's most recent appreciation against the dollar: the increasingly straitened circumstances of small businesses, who are most vulnerable to the strong yen, and the delay in passing along some of the benefits of a strong yen to consumers. By passing along windfall profits, the government hopes to exert a modest stimulative effect on a slowing economy.

Motohide Hongo, deputy general manager of Sumitomo Bank's international planning department, said Japan's relatively complex distribution system had absorbed some of the profits from less expensive imports. He said it had taken too long to pass along these profits to consumers.

For example, he said, consumer prices in Tokyo were up 0.3 percent over last month, where they should have declined. Wholesale prices have declined by 9.5 percent compared with last year, he said.

Friday's move was as much political as economic. The government is to convene a special session of the legislature on Monday as a prelude to a national election. The strong yen is expected to be an important campaign issue.

The government is still undecided on what measures to take that would have a more direct stimulative effect on the economy. The Ministry of Finance has continued to adhere to its policy of fiscal restraint, which Finance Minister Noboru Takeshita reaffirmed despite a call from the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development for Japan to stimulate its economy.

Norway Austerity Plan Raises Taxes, Limits Credit

Reuters

OSLO — Norway's new Labor government unveiled Friday a 3.5-billion-kroner ($450-million) package of tax increases, spending cuts and a restrictive credit policy aimed at softening the impact of lower oil prices.

Finance Minister Gunnar Berge, announcing a revised 1986 national budget, said foreign-trade figures would show large deficits this year, despite the measures, after several years of oil-based surpluses.

Labor's budget included a 2-percent special income tax, increased taxes on stock exchange earnings and smaller tax breaks for car buyers and new building. Banks, which Labor says has fueled a strong increase in consumer spending, would be penalized with restrictions on the amounts they could lend.

The minority Labor government, which took power three weeks ago, faces problems in pushing its budget through the legislature and will need support from opposition parties. Mr. Berge told a news conference Friday that he was willing to compromise on some issues.

Prime Minister Gro Harlem Brundtland took over from the previous three-party Conservative coalition, which resigned when the legislature rejected a more moderate austerity package.

The coalition's original budget for 1986 was drafted before oil prices plunged and it predicted that Norway's economy would continue to prosper throughout 1986.

Mr. Berge said Labor would reverse the coalition's expansionary policies, adding it would take two to three years to bring the economy under control and change trade deficits to surpluses.

He said the total lending limit for commercial banks in 1986 would be cut by 5 billion kroner, to 19 billion kroner.

Government spending for 1986 would be cut by 750 million kroner, including a 75-million-kroner reduction in defense spending.

Mr. Berge said the fall in world oil prices — from $30 a barrel last year to current levels of around $14 — had combined with the expansionary policies of the previous government to severely overheat the Norwegian economy.

The value of Norway's oil and gas exports was expected to fall from 88 billion kroner in 1985 to less than 56 billion kroner this year. Oil and gas exports represent almost half of government revenue, and Norway exports most of its daily oil output of 900,000 barrels per day.

Mr. Berge said Norwegians in 1985 had gone on their largest spending spree since World War II, pushing private consumption up by 8.2 percent compared with official forecasts of 2.5-percent growth.

In the effort to curb bank lending, banks exceeding prescribed lending limits will be required to deposit a minimum of 15 percent of their primary reserves in no-interest accounts with the central bank. Banks lending 8 percent above the target must place 25 percent of their primary reserves in the no-interest accounts.

Poland Welcomes Admission to IMF

Reuters

WARSAW — The Polish government said Friday that it welcomed an earlier decision by the International Monetary Fund to grant it membership after a 36-year absence.

But the government, which is burdened by rising debts and a dwindling trade surplus, said Friday that it did not expect to receive early credits.

The IMF announced Thursday from Washington that a majority of its 149 member countries had voted in favor of Poland's application for re-entry after an absence of 36 years.

The United States, which until last year had blocked Poland's application in response to the imposition of martial law in 1981, abstained.

The Polish government spokesman, Jerzy Urban, said he welcomed the news of the vote.

But he cautioned: "We are aware that it only starts a long procedure of cooperation which may bear fruit after a rather long period of time."

Asked if he expected an early granting of IMF credits to Poland, Mr. Urban replied "No."

Polish government sources had said previously that Poland would not accept an IMF program if conditions were too stringent because the Communist authorities feared protests if, for example, prices rose too quickly as official subsidies were lifted.

Poland is presently unable to pay even the interest on its hard currency debt of around $31 billion. Its trade surplus with the West has gradually declined since peaking in 1984, reaching only $200 million in the first four months of this year.

In theory, Poland may borrow from the IMF up to four times as much as its quota, which has been set at 680 million Special Drawing Rights ($785 million).

"In practice however, it is an exception for credits to exceed three-fold the share in total financial reserves," Stanislaw Raczkowski, a financial expert, told the economic weekly Zycie Gospodarcze.

"I think that at best we would enjoy credits slightly above $2 billion."

Mr. Urban said he saw IMF membership as an important step in normalizing financial relations between Poland and other IMF member states.

Most Western countries blocked fresh government credit to Poland after martial law was imposed in 1981 and commercial banks have extended only limited amounts. Martial law was lifted in July 1983.

One Western diplomat said, "The question of money from the IMF is less important. More interesting is respectability that IMF membership gives Poland in the eyes of Western bankers and the Paris Club of government creditors."

Admission to the IMF may also help Poland and Western commercial banks reach agreement in long-running talks on rescheduling debts due in 1986, the diplomat added. Warsaw and Western governments have already agreed on 1986 payments.

Further benefits will come from membership to the IMF's sister organization, the World Bank, which will allow Poland and its important construction industry to compete for overseas contracts in projects funded by the bank, as well as for long-term investment credits.

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GENERALE

SOCIETE GENERALE DE BELGIQUE

GENERALE MAATSCHAPPIJ VAN BELGIË

REPORT 1985

The Annual General Meeting held on 6th May 1986 approved the Accounts for the 1985 financial year and the payment of a net dividend of BEF 103 on ordinary shares (against BEF 96 for 1984) and BEF 131 net for AFV shares (compared with BEF 107.50 for 1984).

The 1985 accounts show a profit of BEF 2.8 billion, 42.9% up on the previous year. As at 31st December 1985 the value of the company's investments was estimated at close on BEF 70 billion against BEF 57.3 billion in 1984, while shareholders' funds totalled BEF 45.5 billion.

Other major events in 1985 included an international share issue on the European capital market, the pursuit of the strategy of consolidation and rearrangement of the company's investment holdings (GECHEM, CMB, etc) and the continuation of the development strategy in the areas of international trading, financial engineering and electronics, telecommunications and media.

The Extraordinary General Meeting which was held after the Ordinary General Meeting approved an increase in the company's share capital through a one-for-ten rights issue at a price of BEF 2,600 per new share. The public subscription period will run from 22 May to 5 June 1986.

The Company's Annual report can be obtained from Société Générale de Belgique-Generale Maatschappij van België Information Department, Rue Royale 30, B-1000 Brussels

using the reply coupon below

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Forename(s) ....
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Company/Organization ....
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Post Code, City ....

Friday's NYSE Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

(Continued)

U.S. Futures

Via The Associated Press

May 30

Currency Options

PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE — May 30

Total call vol. 14,168 — Call open int. 313,674
Total put vol. 15,864 — Put open int. 268,329
r—Not traded. s—No option offered.
Last is premium (purchase price).
Source: AP.

Commodity Indexes

	Close	Previous
Moody's	954.20 f	956.00 f
Reuters	N.A.	N.A.
D.J. Futures	115.36	116.16
Com. Research Bureau	N.A.	206.30

Moody's : base 100 : Dec. 31, 1931.
p - preliminary; f - final
Reuters : base 100 : Sep. 18, 1931.
Dow Jones : base 100 : Dec. 31, 1974.

Moody's Lowers Ratings Of Sperry, Burroughs, Citing Debt Burden

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — Moody's Investors Service said Friday that it had downgraded the debt ratings of Burroughs Corp. and Sperry Corp. because of Burroughs's agreement to buy the rival computer company.

Moody's said the combined companies' flow of cash needed to pay off debts "will remain under pressure over the intermediate term" because the debt burden will rise and the domestic marketplace remains sluggish.

Moody's dropped both companies' senior debt to the Baa category, meaning that Moody's considers it on the low end of investment grade. Both companies were given ratings of Baa2. Burroughs's rating had been single-A2 and Sperry's rating had been single-A3.

Standard & Poor's Corp. is studying both companies' credit ratings and has taken no action on them.

Burroughs agreed Tuesday to buy Sperry for $76.50 a share in cash and securities. Burroughs will spend $4.44 billion to acquire Sperry's currently outstanding shares, but the cost will rise to about $4.78 billion after Burroughs acquires all of Sperry's common-stock equivalents as well.

The merged computer company will be the world's second-largest after International Business Machines Corp. Moody's said it believed the merger would be good in the long run because of "the combined entities' significantly improved market position on a global basis."

Burroughs will pay cash for 31 million shares of Sperry and a combination of preferred stock and debt for the rest. Sperry has 58 million currently outstanding shares and 62.5 million common shares and common equivalents.

Meanwhile, leading users of Sperry computers say they were still concerned about their future despite assurances from Burroughs that it will stand by them after it buys Sperry.

Burroughs has to calm nervous Sperry customers to keep them from switching to IBM or another rival. Massive defections could turn the Sperry purchase into a disaster for Burroughs.

Burroughs needs to show in deeds as well as words that it will continue to maintain and improve Sperry's lines of mainframe computers and software, said James Ault, vice president of USE Inc., a group of Sperry customers.

"If they don't do that, and they don't do it quickly, I think there will be some serious erosion," Mr. Ault said Thursday.

NYSE Highs-Lows

NEW HIGHS 158

NEW LOWS 9

Wartsila Shipbuilding To Merge With Valmet

Reuters

HELSINKI — Europe's largest shipbuilder, the privately owned Wartsila AB, announced plans Friday to merge its shipyard and paper-making operations with those of Valmet Corp., one of Finland's largest government-owned companies.

The two companies said that the merger would result in the formation of two separate companies, one concentrating on Wartsila's and Valmet's shipbuilding operations and another on their paper-production interests.

The managing directors, Tankmar Horn of Wartsila and Matti Kankaanpaa of Valmet, said they expected the shipbuilding company to have annual sales of as much as $750 million and the paper-machinery company, about $500 million.

The new companies would start operating at the beginning of 1987, provided the Finnish authorities approve.

Asian Commodities

May 30

SINGAPORE GOLD FUTURES
U.S.$ per ounce

	High	Low	Settle	Prev. Settle
Jun	343.20	343.00	343.20	342.60
Aug	N.T.	N.T.	346.70	345.90
Sep	N.T.	N.T.	348.30	345.70

Volume: 1 lots of 100 oz.

KUALA LUMPUR RUBBER
Malaysian cents per kilo

	Close Bid	Ask	Previous Bid	Ask
Jun	204.50	206.50	204.50	206.50
Jly	205.00	207.00	205.00	207.00
Aug	206.50	208.50	206.50	208.50
Sep	208.50	210.50	208.50	210.50

Volume: 0 lots.

SINGAPORE RUBBER
Singapore cents per kilo

	Close Bid	Ask	Previous Bid	Ask
RSS 1 Jun	172.50	173.00	170.75	171.25
RSS 1 Jly	173.50	174.00	171.75	172.25
RSS 2 Jun	169.25	171.25	168.00	170.00
RSS 3 Jun	167.25	169.25	166.00	168.00
RSS 4 Jun	164.25	166.25	163.00	165.00
RSS 5 Jun	159.25	161.25	158.00	160.00

KUALA LUMPUR PALM OIL
Malaysian ringgits per 25 tons

	Close Bid	Ask	Previous Bid	Ask
Jun	580.00	585.00	579.00	583.00
Jly	580.00	590.00	580.00	581.00
Aug	587.00	590.00	580.00	582.00
Sep	575.00	585.00	560.00	575.00
Oct	580.00	590.00	560.00	575.00
Nov	570.00	590.00	560.00	575.00
Jan	545.00	605.00	565.00	585.00
Mar	575.00	615.00	565.00	605.00
May	585.00	625.00	575.00	615.00

Volume: 151 lots of 25 tons.
Source: Reuters.

Paris Commodities

May 30

Source: Bourse du Commerce.

London Commodities

May 30

	High	Low	Close Bid	Ask	Previous Bid	Ask
SUGAR — Sterling per metric ton						
Aug	171.00	164.00	165.00	166.00	163.80	164.00
Oct	175.60	167.80	170.20	170.40	168.00	168.40
Dec	175.80	175.80	173.00	175.00	172.00	173.80
Mar	184.20	177.00	179.60	180.20	177.60	177.80
May	N.T.	N.T.	183.80	184.00	181.00	181.60
Aug	N.T.	N.T.	187.20	188.60	184.60	186.00
Oct	N.T.	N.T.	191.20	192.60	188.00	190.00
Volume: 2,501 lots of 50 tons.						
COCOA — Sterling per metric ton						
May	1,302	1,271	Exp.	—	1,300	1,303
Jly	1,329	1,307	1,310	1,318	1,312	1,315
Sep	1,350	1,330	1,339	1,341	1,336	1,337
Dec	1,385	1,367	1,375	1,376	1,371	1,372
Mar	1,410	1,396	1,405	1,406	1,400	1,401
May	1,430	1,415	1,424	1,425	1,416	1,420
Jly	1,447	1,432	1,440	1,445	1,435	1,437
Volume: 2,975 lots of 10 tons.						
COFFEE — Sterling per metric ton						
May	1,875	1,849	Exp.	—	1,815	1,840
Jly	1,930	1,880	1,903	1,905	1,870	1,875
Sep	1,960	1,925	1,931	1,935	1,910	1,912
Nov	2,000	1,960	1,965	1,974	1,947	1,950
Jan	2,030	2,000	2,005	2,010	1,990	1,995
Mar	2,036	2,010	2,010	2,020	1,995	2,000
May	N.T.	N.T.	2,030	2,050	2,005	2,020
Volume: 3,482 lots of 5 tons.						
GASOIL — U.S. dollars per metric ton						
Jun	126.00	123.00	123.00	123.25	124.50	124.75
Jly	126.00	123.00	123.00	123.50	124.50	125.00
Aug	127.50	124.75	125.00	125.50	125.50	126.75
Sep	128.75	126.50	126.00	127.00	127.75	128.25
Oct	130.00	128.50	128.00	128.50	129.00	130.00
Nov	N.T.	N.T.	130.00	131.00	130.50	131.75
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	130.00	134.00	131.50	124.00
Jan	N.T.	N.T.	130.00	136.00	130.50	125.00
Feb	N.T.	N.T.	131.00	135.00	130.50	136.00

Volume: 2,932 lots of 100 tons.
Sources: Reuters and London Petroleum Exchange (gasoil, crude oil).

London Metals

May 30

	Close Bid	Ask	Previous Bid	Ask
ALUMINUM — Sterling per metric ton				
Spot	788.00	789.00	781.00	782.00
Forward	781.00	781.50	772.00	773.00
COPPER CATHODES (High Grade) — Sterling per metric ton				
Spot	949.00	950.00	945.00	946.00
Forward	963.50	964.00	960.00	960.50
COPPER CATHODES (Standard) — Sterling per metric ton				
Spot	934.00	937.00	925.00	926.00
Forward	947.00	949.00	944.00	947.00
LEAD — Sterling per metric ton				
Spot	264.50	265.00	266.50	267.50
Forward	269.00	270.00	271.50	272.00
NICKEL — Sterling per metric ton				
Spot	2711.00	2713.00	2665.00	2675.00
Forward	2771.00	2774.00	2730.00	2735.00
SILVER — Pence per troy ounce				
Spot	344.00	346.00	345.00	346.00
Forward	352.00	354.00	353.00	354.00
ZINC — Sterling per metric ton				
Spot	465.00	470.00	460.00	465.00

Source: AP.

Dividends

May 30

Company	Per	Amt	Pay	Rec
STOCK SPLIT				
J & J Snack Foods Corp — 3-for-2				
OMITTED				
General Shale Products				
May Energy Partners Ltd				
USUAL				
Bow Valley Indus	S	.10	6-30	6-9
Cadillac Fairview	A	.05	7-31	7-15
Dayco Corp	Q	.06	8-25	8-1
First Eastern Corp	Q	.37 ½	7-1	6-5
Key Corp	Q	.25	7-15	6-30
Toronto Domin Bnk	Q	.21	7-28	6-26
Union Pacific Corp	Q	.45	7-1	6-11

a-annual; m-monthly; q-quarterly; s-semi-annual

Source: UPI.

DM Futures Options

W. German Mark-125,000 marks, cents per mark

May 30

Strike Price	Calls-Settle Jun	Sep	Dec	Puts-Settle Jun	Sep	Dec
41	2.11	2.87	—	0.02	0.51	0.84
42	1.15	2.10	2.70	0.06	0.70	1.15
43	0.42	1.51	2.14	0.33	1.18	1.55
44	0.07	1.07	1.66	0.98	1.71	2.04
45	0.02	0.73	1.27	1.93	2.35	2.61
46	0.01	0.48	0.95	2.91	3.09	3.25

Estimated total vol. 12,595
Calls: Thu. vol. 5,327 open int. 75,522
Puts: Thu. vol. 4,730 open int. 78,011
Source: CME.

S&P 100 Index Options

May 30

Total call volume 251,589
Total call open int. 504,308
Total put volume 149,730
Total put open int. 443,266
Index:
High 238.43 Low 235.43 Close 236.85 — 1.56
Source: CBOE.

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Cash Prices

May 30

Commodity and Unit	Fri.	Year Ago
Coffee 4 Santos, lb	2.88	1.38
Printcloth 64/30 38 ½, yd	0.64	0.68
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton	473.00	473.00
Iron 2 Fdry. Phila., ton	213.00	213.00
Steel scrap No 1 hvy Pitt.	73-74	77-78
Lead Spot, lb	19-20	[illegible]
Copper elect., lb	68-69	71-75
Tin (Straits)*, lb	2.5367	[illegible]
Zinc, E. St. L. Basis, lb	0.35	[illegible]
Palladium, oz	107-109	[illegible]
Silver N.Y., oz	5.25	[illegible]

*: New York spot price.
Source: AP.

U.S. Treasuries

May 30

	Discount Bid	Offer	Yield	Prev. Yield
3-month bill	6.31	6.29	6.50	6.51
6-month bill	6.42	6.40	6.72	6.70
1-year bill	6.47	6.45	6.90	6.87

	Bid	Offer	Yield	Prev. Yield
30-yr. bond	94 4/32	94 6/32	7.75	7.70

Source: Salomon Brothers.

Merrill Lynch Treasury index: 147.46
Change for the day: — 0.66
Average yield: 8.00 %
Source: Merrill Lynch.

EC Approves Purchase Of Creusot-Loire Units

The Associated Press

BRUSSELS — The European Community said Friday that it had approved plans by Usinor SA, the French government-owned steel group, to acquire two units of Creusot-Loire, the defunct heavy-engineering company. The value of the transaction was not disclosed.

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مكتبة الأصل

INESS ROUNDUP

rgo to Slash 1,650 Crocker Jobs

Reuters

FRANCISCO — Wells Co., completing its $1.07- cquisition of Crocker Na- orp. from Midland Bank Britain, said Friday that it nmediately cut 1,650 jobs.

Fargo's president, Paul said that 30-day termina- ces were being delivered to ployees, all but 43 of them workers. He said that additional payroll reductions were planned, 1,200 next year and about 2,000 in 1988.

Mr. Hazen also said the company would shut 120 branches in California. He estimated that the total workforce reduction would save Wells Fargo about $200 million annually.

The largest bank merger ever, first announced in February and approved by the Federal Reserve Board a month ago, creates a financial institution of about 26,000 employees, before the layoffs.

The San Francisco-based banks have combined assets of about $48.5 billion.

As part of the accord with Midland, which had completed its purchase of Crocker only in mid-1985, the British bank retained Crocker's primary U.S. government securities dealership.

Mr. Hazen of Wells Fargo said that the company does not expect any significant impact on its earnings this year as a result of the merger. "We think the results of the benefits will be felt more fully next year," he said.

He said that only 18 of Crocker's 72 top executives would be retained by Wells Fargo. Crocker's chairman, Frank V. Cahouet, has been offered a seat on the Wells Fargo board, but has not yet said whether he will take it.

Wells Fargo's chairman, Carl Reichardt, predicted that there would be more mergers of large banks as a result of government deregulation of the U.S. banking industry. "We think this is a precursor of things to come with the deregulated banking environment," he said.

. Industry Unenthusiastic r Chip Pact With Japan

Michael Schrage
ashington Post Service

IINGTON — The prelim- eement to settle the trade ween the U.S. and Japa- iconductor industries has more uncertainty than m among U.S. observers he negotiations.

l seems to be a mess," former commerce under- Lionel H. Olmer, who principal U.S. negotiator echnology issues until he vernment a year ago.

mer said that many key h as Japanese semicon- de practices with other that ship to the United access to Japanese mar- in unclear.

eement was reached dur- our negotiating session e U.S. trade representa- on K. Yeutter, and the minister of international industry, Michio Watan- ednesday.

a "framework" for de- tiations to resolve many plaints by U.S. semicon- mpanies about unfair ading practices.

ement calls for a "dou- U.S. share of the Japa- t" to 20 percent within according to Jerry Crow- nt of Oki Semiconduc- liary in Sunnyvale, Cal- he Japanese electronics

so will set up a price- system to ensure that there is no selling of chips below cost, known as "dumping," Mr. Crowley said.

In turn, the United States will agree to suspend virtually all of its trade actions against Japan in semiconductors, including determinations that Japanese companies were dumping high-density memory chips and erasable programmable memory chips.

"What I think the agreement wants to try to do is raise the sale price in the U.S. of volume products to what are considered fair market prices with the intent of attracting new American investment back into them," said John Zysman, director of the Berkeley Roundtable on the International Economy, who follows the chip industry.

However, Mr. Crowley pointed out that there is still disagreement between U.S. and Japanese negotiators on how to determine a fair price for Japanese-made chips and uncertainty on how to monitor compliance.

It is also unclear whether Japanese companies simply could sell cheap chips to an intermediate country such as Malaysia, which then would resell them at a discount in the United States.

"I hate to be cynical, but there is always some excuse," said William H. Davidow, formerly Intel Corp. vice president. The Japanese "have these weasel-word clauses in these agreements. I would want to understand the qualifications in this commitment."

Spain Approves SEAT Sale to VW

Reuters

MADRID — Spain's cabinet on Friday cleared the sale of the ailing state automaker, SEAT SA, to Volkswagen AG, a government spokesman said. The move places the entire Spanish car industry in foreign hands.

VW is to acquire an initial 51-percent stake in SEAT from Spain's state holding company, INI, increasing to full control by the end of 1990. The formal signing is expected in a few weeks.

VW earlier announced plans to invest 400 billion to 500 billion pesetas ($2.7 billion to $3.4 billion) in SEAT over the next five years. SEAT's losses rose to 36.5 billion pesetas last year from 36.1 billion pesetas in 1984.

ANY NOTES

nal Inc. declared a dividend of one com- purchase right on each outstanding share, t exercisable in the event of certain hostile nations. The aerospace, electronics and oup said the rights are not being distribut- se to any specific effort to acquire control nal and the company is not aware of any

Bancorp and Lafayette Bancorp said they r of intent to form a new holding compa- nbined assets of $435 million and 19 ets in Connecticut. Headquarters, a name s for the new company have not yet been

Telephone & Telegraph Co. said it estab- groups to combine operations under its ons and information systems divisions: a rkets group to focus on computer and ons sales to business customers; a gener- oup for manufacturing, installation and umer products; a special markets group entures, and a network operations group domestic market.

Clayton & Co., a diversified food compa- board, after considering a $655-million fer submitted by Newco, a new corpora- med by Bear, Stearns Cos. and Gruss & s to believe that a pending recapitaliza- and recommends its shareholders vote ial meeting scheduled for June 3. Newco 54 a share cash.

t Gobain, a French state-owned industri- increase its capital through the issue of 2.4 billion French francs ($328.76 million) worth of investment certificates, Banque Nationale de Paris said. Investment certificates are a form of nonvoting preference share issued by state-owned bodies.

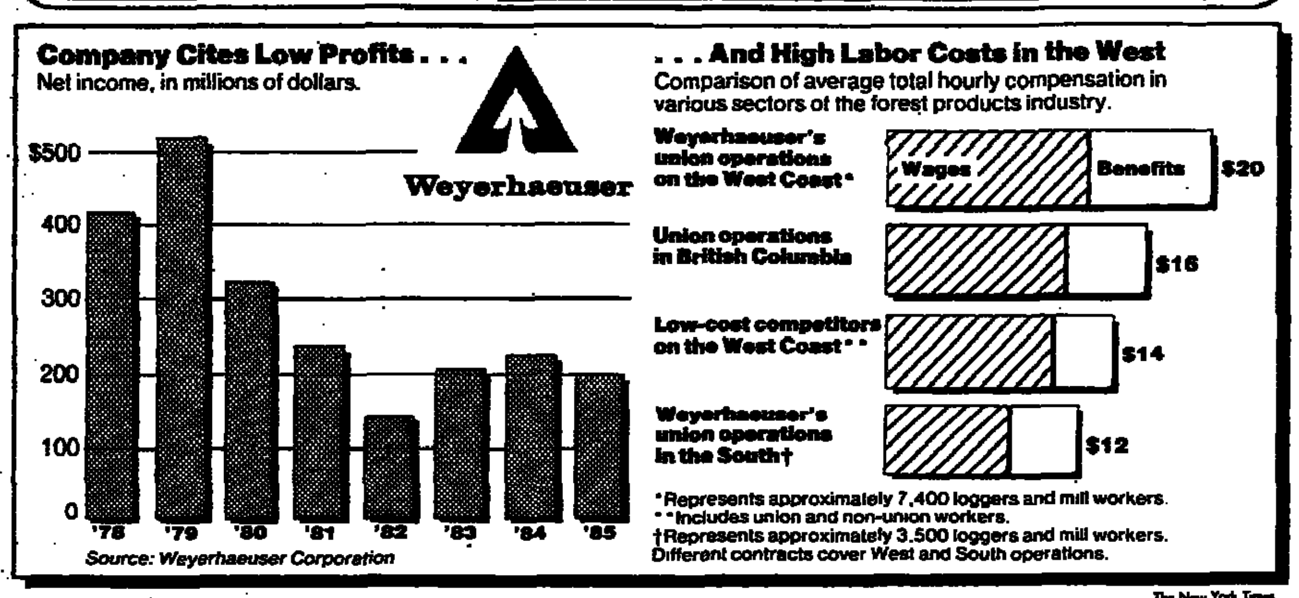
General Motors Acceptance Corp. announced a "Buyer's Choice" financing program allowing the car buyer to make small monthly payments for most of the length of the loan and one large payment at the end. It said that when the large payment is due, the customer may pay it off, refinance or return the vehicle to the dealer with no obligation except a $250 fee.

HealthCare USA, in an apparent rejection of merger overtures by Maxicare Health Plans Inc., said its "earnings prospects are quite good." Los Angeles-based Maxicare, the largest publicly held U.S. health-care system, said it has acquired 11.9 percent of Healthcare and wants to acquire the rest through a friendly take-over. The two companies have previously held several meetings to discuss a possible merger.

International Business Machines Corp.'s recent move to produce personal computers in Mexico should help to boost revenues from its Mexican business in the next few years from about $200 million in 1985, the president of IBM de Mexico SA, Rodrigo Guerra, said. He declined to give precise revenue or profit estimates.

Saga Corp. directors recommended that shareholders reject Marriott Corp's offer of $34 a share as directors believe a higher price can be obtained. The restaurant and food service company instructed investment banker Goldman, Sachs & Co. to continue discussions with other parties who have expressed an interest in buying the company.

Why Weyerhaeuser Is Feeling Squeezed



The New York Times

Weyerhaeuser's Union Showdown Seen as Key Test

By Andrew Pollack
New York Times Service

SNOQUALMIE, Washington — The Weyerhaeuser Co. sawmill has operated here since 1917, when it first started turning out wooden parts for World War I aircraft. And for most of that time, workers have considered it a generous employer, offering good wages and job security.

But they are not saying that now.

In a move to slash its costs, the giant lumber company is insisting that its 8,000 unionized employees accept cuts of 20 percent or more in wages and benefits.

The workers are resisting the cuts. And with the existing contract expiring May 31, there promises to be a showdown that will greatly affect the future of the giant timber company, the unions and the entire Northwest forest-products industry.

Many Wall Street analysts say such a move is overdue at a company they have criticized for low profits and for failing to adjust to changing industry conditions.

"This is the test case; the company cannot give in," said George B. Adler, an analyst with Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co. in New York.

Weyerhaeuser, based in Tacoma, Washington, says the cuts are necessary if the company is to remain competitive with many nonunion mills that have sprung up in the Northwest. The company is offering a profit-sharing plan that would allow some wage cuts to be restored if its situation improves.

"We have both an intent and desire to get into a framework where we can compete in the longer pull, over good times and bad," George H. Weyerhaeuser, president and chief executive, said in an interview.

In 1985, the company reported net income of $200.1 million, or $1.32 a share, down 11.5 percent from 1984. Revenue dropped to $5.2 billion in 1985 from $5.5 billion in the previous year.

But Weyerhaeuser's attempts to get tough might be ill timed. The forest-products industry, after several years of a slump, is starting to recover, spurred by low interest rates that have fueled new home construction. The weakening of the dollar is also helping U.S. forest-product companies, particularly Weyerhaeuser, which is the most heavily export-oriented among them.

With business improving, workers are in no mood to take a pay cut, and they are threatening to strike unless the company withdraws its demands.

"They can't push a pay cut down our throats when we're making money," said James Montgomery, who echoes the sentiment of other workers at the mill here.

Weyerhaeuser, in turn, is threatening to close some mills if the new contract is not signed.

For the unions, the current talks could be a last stand. As in other industries in the United States, such as airlines, union representation has shrunk dramatically in recent years, with the closing of unionized mills and the opening of nonunion ones in the South and Northwest. Many unionized workers have already had to make concessions to keep their jobs.

> **"They can't push a pay cut down our throats when we're making money."**
>
> *— James Montgomery, Sawmill worker.*

With so much at stake, both sides have mounted major lobbying efforts. For several months, top Weyerhaeuser executives, including Mr. Weyerhaeuser, have been going to towns with company operations and trying to convince not only workers, but also the public, that the cuts are needed — with only limited success. Jeers and catcalls greeted Charles W. Bingham, the executive vice president in charge of the wood-products group, when he spoke in the high school auditorium in Snoqualmie.

The unions, for their part, have also been lobbying hard, taking such action as mailing a report critical of the Weyerhaeuser family to securities analysts, the press and others.

The two unions representing employees, the International Woodworkers of America and the Lumber Production and Industrial Workers, are negotiating separately with many other companies, accounting for 35,000 employees in all, but the Weyerhaeuser pact is expected to set the pace for the industry.

That is partly because Weyerhaeuser is the largest factor in the Northwest's timber industry, as it has been since 1900, when a group led by Frederick Weyerhaeuser, a German immigrant, bought huge tracts of forest land in Washington and Oregon. The company now owns six million acres (2.4 million hectares) of timberland, an area eight times the size of Rhode Island, of which half is in Washington and Oregon.

While the lumber business in general has been hurt by foreign competition, oversupply and the 1982 recession, the Pacific Northwest has been hit hardest by the loss of business to the South, which has lower wages, and to Canadian concerns, which U.S. companies charge with receiving unfair subsidies from their government.

About 100 of 500 mills in the Northwest have been closed, and overall employment in the forest-products industry in Washington and Oregon has shrunk from a peak of 159,300 in 1978 to 127,000 in 1985.

Moreover, many mills have closed and opened under new management as nonunion operations. Weyerhaeuser says these operations pay combined wages and benefits that average at least $5 an hour less than the $20 Weyerhaeuser says it pays.

So far, however, Weyerhaeuser has stayed in the region and with the union. Weyerhaeuser officials and analysts say part of the reason is that Weyerhaeuser has prided itself on its paternalism toward employees and on its commitment to the Northwest. But others note that the company is wedded to the area because of its huge land ownership here.

Another factor, however, is that the company did not notice fast enough the changes in the industry. Three years ago, during the last round of contract talks, Louisiana-Pacific Corp. broke away from the other major companies and pushed for union concessions. It endured a long, violent strike and is still subject of a union-sponsored boycott, but most of its plants are now nonunion.

"You have to give them credit for seeing a set of economic conditions we didn't see," Mr. Weyerhaeuser said.

Analysts say that because Weyerhaeuser purchased its land at the beginning of the century at extremely low prices, it has been insulated from competitive problems. As a result, they say, the company let its plants become inefficient and did not diversify aggressively enough into paper, distribution and other building products, as did Georgia-Pacific, which passed Weyerhaeuser to become the largest company in the business about a decade ago. Weyerhaeuser remains the biggest in wood alone, however.

Weyerhaeuser's concentration in the Northwest, on exports and on timber all led to the company being hurt badly in recent years.

"We have been positioned very, very differently in both product mix and geography than any of our competitors, and we have suffered to a much larger degree than any of our competitors," Mr. Weyerhaeuser said.

Mr. Weyerhaeuser, the great-grandson of the company's founder and the chief executive for about 20 years, chafed at suggestions from analysts that the company has not been aggressively adjusting to changed circumstances. But he agreed that profits have been "somewhere between grossly inadequate and somewhat less than tolerable."

Weyerhaeuser has cut its payroll from 42,800 in 1981 to 35,000 at the end of 1985. It has instituted several salary freezes. In its Northwest wood-products operations, it has cut half its salaried employees. Despite labor contracts, the company has closed some plants, reopening only after getting worker concessions.

Weyerhaeuser has also started to diversify into real estate and financial services, is the largest supplier of private-label disposable diapers, and is a major player in the garden-supply business.

The company has also expanded to the South and into Canada. Union officials point out that while the company attributes much of its problems to Canadian competition and small nonunion mills in the Northwest, it owns six mills in British Columbia and buys wood from some of the small nonunion mills.

The union also complains that while the company is asking workers for a cutback, it has not asked the same of stockholders. Dividends have not been reduced, even though the company's earnings last year covered the payout with only 2 cents a share to spare.

50 Creditors To Let Dome Postpone Repayments

By Douglas Martin
New York Times Service

TORONTO — More than 50 creditors of beleaguered Dome Petroleum Ltd. were to sign an agreement Friday allowing Dome to avoid most interest and principal payments on a debt of 6.2 billion Canadian dollars ($4.5 billion) until Oct. 29, according to banking sources and investment analysts.

By agreement at the end of October, Dome and the lenders can extend the terms until Feb. 27, 1987. The possibility of a series of monthly extensions, as occurred last month, seems to have been avoided.

Meanwhile, talks will continue on solving Dome's problems. Peter Perdue, an executive of Toronto Dominion Bank, said Dome probably would press banks to write off more loans and convert debt to equity, while lenders try to persuade Dome to sell assets.

Toronto Dominion on Thursday classified all of its loans to Dome as nonaccruing. That increased its nonaccrual loans to 1.51 billion dollars, from 738 million. Mr. Perdue said, however, that the bank was reluctant to force Dome into bankruptcy. He said bankruptcy would leave unsecured creditors with nothing and secured ones with the paltry profits.

Under the proposal, holders of 762.9 million dollars in Eurobonds and debentures would be paid fully. Any payments that banks, which have 3.6 billion dollars worth of "income-secured" loans, would receive would be based on Dome's income.

Payments on 3 billion worth of debt secured by Dome shares as well as payments on 1.3 billion of unsecured loans would be deferred until the pact expires in October.

This is the third bailout of Dome in less than four years.

The first occurred in 1982, after the company had won a takeover battle to wrench Hudson's Bay Oil & Gas Co. from Conoco Inc. The second, in 1985 after deterioration of the oil market, essentially put off some debts until the 1990s.

ISRAEL:

Structures Studied

(Continued from first finance page)

when the Bejski report was handed down more than a month ago, but no replacement for him has yet been named. The choice apparently has narrowed to two men, Adi Amorai, a deputy finance minister, and Michael Bruno, a noted economist at Hebrew University.

Mr. Nissim, the finance minister, says that he, Mr. Peres and Deputy Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir will choose a new governor soon.

Many economists here think that, even more important than the commission's action against bankers and officials, is its recommendation for a deep overhaul of the Israeli financial system, including changes in the rules of the stock exchange, the Securities Authority, the capital market and the money market.

The commission urged a curbing of the banks' conflicts of interest and a firm prohibition of any future manipulation of their stocks.

loating-Rate Notes

May 30

Dollars

Issuer/Mat.	Coupon	Next	Bid	Askd
	8⅝	18-06	100.10	100.20
	7	17-10	100.10	100.20
	7⅜	20-11	98.12	98.62
	7⅝	28-08	99.50	100.00
	7	07-11	100.12	100.22
		16-12	100.16	100.26
	8⅞	06-06	100.00	100.20
		06-12	99.82	99.92
	7⅝	07-08	98.00	98.25
	8¼	11-08	100.05	100.15
	8⅝	09-06	100.01	100.11
	7¾	28-11	99.86	99.96
	7½	28-11	99.70	99.80
	8⅝	05-06	99.48	99.88
	6⅝	11-10	96.75	97.75
		07-06	97.00	99.00
	6⅞	12-09	99.95	100.05
	6⅝	12-08	100.00	100.10
	7⅛	29-07	100.44	100.54
	7⅞	-	100.40	100.50
	7⅝	05-06	99.43	99.58
	7⅝	-	100.18	100.28
	8⅞	14-07	100.74	100.84
	7⅛	14-11	100.02	100.12
	7	24-10	100.05	100.20
	8¼	04-08	100.42	100.52
	8⅝	12-06	100.10	100.20
	7⅝	30-04	98.75	99.25
	7½	11-06	100.00	100.30
	7¼	27-06	100.06	100.16
	7	13-08	100.05	100.15
		-	97.30	98.30
	8⅞	04-08	95.50	96.50
	7⅝	22-09	99.80	100.00
	8⅞	17-06	100.06	100.16
	6⅝	14-10	100.00	100.10
	6⅞	17-10	99.80	99.90
		18-12	100.07	100.12
	7⅛	20-11	99.10	99.30
	7⅝	24-09	100.54	100.64
	7.54	17-06	100.14	100.24
	7¼	19-08	99.40	99.60
	7⅛	15-09	100.12	100.22
	7⅜	19-08	99.30	99.50
	8¼	06-08	102.25	102.35
	6⅝	21-07	99.15	99.35
	8¼	13-06	100.70	100.80
	8⅝	05-06	100.00	100.10
	8⅞	04-09	101.48	101.78
	8⅝	22-07	100.14	100.24
	6⅞	17-10	99.80	99.90
	7⅞	11-06	100.34	100.44
	8⅝	06-08	100.15	100.25
	6⅞	22-07	100.35	100.45
	8¼	14-08	100.25	100.35
	8⅝	31-07	101.00	102.00
	7½	03-11	100.74	100.84
	7⅝	04-09	100.55	100.65
	8⅝	15-07	99.25	99.45
	8⅝	13-08	100.23	100.33
	7⅛	18-06	100.01	100.11
	7	28-08	100.01	100.11
	7¼	30-08	100.15	100.25
	7⅛	23-07	99.84	99.94
	8¼	09-07	100.70	100.80
	8.0925	09-07	100.26	100.36
	8¼	19-08	100.71	100.81
	8¼	09-07	100.08	100.18
	7	14-10	100.03	100.13
	8⅝	13-08	100.00	100.50
	7⅝	19-08	100.07	100.17
	8½	09-06	100.00	100.20
	7⅛	16-06	100.01	100.11
	7	26-09	99.80	99.90
	8⅝	24-07	100.45	100.75
	7	30-08	98.00	98.25
	7⅝	28-11	99.86	99.96
	6.9125	12-11	99.92	100.02
	7⅛	27-08	99.75	99.85
	7⅝	07-07	99.90	100.00
	8⅝	31-07	100.20	100.70
	8	05-06	100.05	100.15
	6⅝	12-08	99.90	100.00
	7⅝	27-08	99.25	99.45
	7	26-08	97.87	98.12
	7⅝	-	99.68	99.78
	7⅝	19-08	99.83	99.93
	7⅝	09-07	99.82	99.92
	7.1625	08-06	99.60	99.70
	7	13-08	97.60	97.85
	7⅝	19-06	99.68	99.78
	7⅝	-	99.87	99.97
	8⅝	10-07	99.25	99.35
	7.075	-	99.25	99.35
	7⅝	29-08	99.75	99.85

Issuer/Mat.	Coupon	Next	Bid	Askd
Citicorp Ptsp 97	7⅛	-	99.92	100.02
Cornalco 93	7½	18-06	100.00	100.10
Comerica 97	7⅝	27-06	98.87	99.02
Commerzbk Feb89	7⅛	21-08	100.55	100.65
Commerzbk Nov89	7⅝	20-11	100.11	100.21
Commerzbk Feb93 Ex.	6⅝	06-08	100.20	100.30
Comm Urb Montreal 91	7½	18-09	100.00	100.15
Comp Fin Cic 97(Mth)		12-11	99.63	99.73
Council Of Europe 93	6⅝	21-10	99.74	99.84
Ccf 94	7.9775	27-08	100.40	100.50
Ccf 97 (Mthly)	6⅞	27-09	99.78	99.88
Ccf 92	7.1125	10-10	100.00	100.50
Cepme 87/92	8⅝	12-06	100.54	100.64
Cr Du Nord 97	6⅝	24-07	100.09	100.19
Cr Foncier 95		13-06	100.17	100.27
Cr Foncier Oct97	7	14-10	100.04	100.14
Cr For Export 92	8⅝	01-07	100.05	100.15
Cr Lyonnais 93/96	7	14-10	100.62	100.72
Cr Lyonnais 89/94	8⅝	08-07	100.08	100.18
Cr Lyonnais 91/95	7⅝	28-11	101.16	101.26
Cr Lyonnais 99	8⅝	27-06	100.63	100.73
Cr Lyonnais Jan92/96	8⅝	21-07	100.65	100.75
Cr Lyonnais 97 (Cap)	7⅝	07-08	99.30	99.50
Cr Lyonnais 93	8¼	17-07	100.24	100.34
Cr Lyonnais 00	8⅝	10-07	100.65	100.75
Cr Lyonnais Jan93/96	8¼	14-06	100.90	101.00
Cr National 88	8⅝	21-07	100.27	100.37
Cr National 00	81/28	28-08	100.50	100.60
Cafb Perp	7⅝	19-06	99.68	99.78
Creditanstalt 94	8⅝	14-07	100.69	100.79
Creditanstalt 96	8	27-08	100.54	100.64
Cr Italiano 92	8⅝	05-06	100.10	100.20
Dai Ichi Kangyo 96	6⅞	13-11	100.06	100.16
Denmark Oct 88/90	7⅝	15-10	100.01	100.11
Denmark 99/04	8¼	19-08	100.85	100.95
Die Erste Oest 92/94	8¼	29-07	99.80	100.00
Dresdner Fin 93	6⅝	21-10	101.34	101.44
Dresdner Fin 89	7⅝	30-06	100.30	100.40
Dresdner Fin 92	8	27-08	101.16	101.26
Eldorado Nuc 89	8	20-08	100.25	100.40
Edf 99	8⅝	27-08	102.24	102.34
Edf 97 (Mthly) (Ex)	7	21-09	100.15	100.25
Enel 00/05 (Mthly)	7.21	29-11	100.00	100.10
Enel 00	8⅝	03-09	100.20	100.30
Eec 90	8⅝	08-07	100.07	100.12
Exterior Intl 91/96	8⅝	23-06	100.19	100.29
Ferrovie 95 (Mthly)	7	27-09	99.86	99.96
Ferrovie May 97	7⅛	17-11	100.00	100.10
Ferrovie 94	8	26-08	100.40	100.50
Finland 98 (Mthly)	71/88	30-10	99.45	99.70
Finnish Paper 90/95	8¼	30-07	100.25	100.35
First Boston 91/94	7⅝	28-11	99.75	99.95
First Bk Syst 96	7	13-08	99.32	99.47
First Bk Syst 97	7⅛	-	99.30	99.45
First Bk Syst 10	7⅝	27-08	99.05	99.20
First Chicago 97	7⅛	07-08	[illegible]	99.45
First Chicago 92	71/18	19-08	99.00	99.25
First Chicago 94	7⅝	21-08	99.48	99.68
First Inter 95	7⅝	06-06	100.00	100.10
Ford 91	7⅝	16-06	99.87	99.97
Fortune S+L 92	6⅞	24-07	99.87	99.97
Full Intl 94/96	8⅝	15-07	100.55	100.65
Genfinance 92/94	8⅝	22-07	100.22	100.32
Gzb 92	7⅛	11-06	100.25	100.75
Gzb Perp	7⅝	14-11	99.30	99.50
Giro 91	7⅝	27-06	100.50	101.00
Gl Amer'N 1St Sav 97	6⅝	17-10	99.85	99.95
Gl Western 92/95	7⅛	06-06	97.55	97.80
Grindlays 92	7⅜	30-09	100.26	100.36
Grindlays 94	8½	04-08	100.17	100.27
Gt Western 89/94	7⅛	24-09	99.20	99.30
Hill Samuel 96	8⅝	27-08	99.90	100.20
Hill Samuel Perp	7⅛	28-11	95.75	96.75
Hispano 91/95	7	24-10	99.50	99.75
Homestead S+L 95 Cap	8	27-08	100.58	100.83
Hong Kong Perp 1	8⅝	14-08	100.20	100.30
Hong Kong Perp 2	8¼	05-06	99.93	100.03
Hydro 82 (Mthly)	7⅝	21-07	99.48	99.58
Hydro 05 (Mthly)	6⅞	01-11	99.87	99.97
Iceland 95/00	8⅝	14-07	99.12	99.22
Indonesia 88/93	7⅝	09-10	99.62	100.12
Ireland 96/99	7⅛	17-09	100.09	100.19
Ireland 97	6⅞	27-08	100.32	100.42
Ireland 94	8⅝	18-07	100.14	100.24
Isveimer 90	6⅝	12-11	99.95	100.05
Italy 89/94	6⅝	13-11	99.96	100.01
Italy 05	7⅝	-	100.17	100.27
Italy 00	7⅛	19-06	100.22	100.32
Jp Morgan May97	7⅝	28-08	100.42	100.52
Kop Feb97	8¼	04-08	100.00	101.00
Kb Hime 11	6.8075	25-07	99.77	99.87
Kemira Oy 95	7⅛	25-09	100.20	100.30
Kleinwort Ben 96	7⅝	29-07	100.20	100.30
Kleinwort Ben Perp	7⅝	28-11	97.12	97.62
Lincoln S+L 99	8⅝	12-06	100.05	100.15
Llolla Corp 95	7⅝	14-08	99.68	99.78
Liolla 01	7⅛	12-06	99.74	99.84
Lloyds Bk Perp	8½	09-06	100.38	100.48
Lloyds Bank Perp New	7⅝	21-08	100.25	100.35
Lloyds 93	7⅝	-	100.18	100.28

Issuer/Mat.	Coupon	Next	Bid	Askd
Lloyds 92	8½	06-06	100.11	100.21
Lloyds 04	6⅝	28-10	100.00	100.10
Ltcb 92	7⅝	-	99.98	100.15
Malaysia 94/09	8⅝	10-06	96.37	96.87
Malaysia 00/15 (Mth)	7	15-10	92.25	92.75
Malaysia Apr89/92	7⅝	09-10	99.25	99.45
Malaysia Dec89/92	8⅝	05-06	99.25	99.45
Malaysia 88/93	8¼	28-08	99.80	100.00
Malaysia 00/05	7¼	03-10	95.12	95.62
Man Han 96	7⅝	09-07	99.45	99.55
Man Han 96 (Wkly)	7	18-08	97.35	97.85
Mar Mid 00	7⅝	12-06	99.15	99.35
Mar Mid 94	7⅝	09-07	100.05	100.15
Mar Mid 99	7⅝	18-06	100.05	100.15
Mar Mid 96	7⅝	19-06	99.98	100.08
Mellon Bk 96	7⅛	-	100.00	100.10
Midland Bk Perp	8⅝	19-06	100.25	100.35
Midland Bk Perp New	7⅝	18-09	100.35	100.45
Midland Intl 92	8⅝	09-06	100.50	100.60
Midland Intl 99	7⅝	08-09	100.25	100.35
Mitsui Fin 97 (Cap)	7⅝	28-07	99.20	99.50
Mitsui Fin 96	7⅝	04-09	100.37	100.47
Mon Grenfell 94	8⅝	14-07	100.10	100.20
Jp Morgan Dec97	7.55	19-06	100.18	100.28
Nbk Canada 98	7⅝	19-09	99.83	99.93
Nat Bk Detroit 96	7⅝	20-06	99.83	99.98
Nbk Detroit 05	7⅝	18-06	99.45	99.80
Nat West Perp (A)	8⅝	09-07	100.34	100.44
Nat West Perp (B)	8¼	11-08	100.37	100.47
Nat West Fin 91	8⅝	21-07	100.12	100.22
Nat West Fin 05	6⅝	20-10	100.14	100.24
Nat West Perp (C)	7⅝	27-08	100.00	100.10
Nat West Fin Perp	7⅝	13-11	100.75	100.85
Neste Oy 94	8⅝	27-08	100.20	100.30
New Zealand 01	8⅝	04-08	100.48	100.58
New Zealand 96		04-12	100.34	100.44
Nz Steel Dev 92	8⅝	24-06	100.16	100.26
Nordic Intl 91	7	12-11	99.70	100.20
Olb 94	7⅝	28-11	100.25	100.50
Olb 95/99	6⅝	14-10	100.04	100.14
Offshore Mining 91	8⅝	04-06	100.16	100.26
Onac 91/93/96	7⅝	15-09	99.30	99.45
Pirelli 91/94	8⅝	27-08	99.88	100.38
Pnc 97	7⅝	12-06	99.83	99.93
Pk Banken 88/91	8⅝	19-06	99.95	100.15
Queensland 96 May	6.8625	12-11	99.98	100.08
Renfe 91	7⅝	29-09	100.24	100.34
Rio 94	7⅝	31-08	99.77	99.87
Rep Bk Dallas 97	7¼	20-08	97.00	98.00
Rep NY 97	7⅝	19-06	99.90	100.05
Rep NY 10	7	14-07	100.00	100.15
Rothschilds 2015	8⅝	09-07	93.50	94.50
Rbc 05	7	12-06	100.10	100.20
Rbs Perp	8⅝	11-08	100.20	100.30
Saitama 91/93	8⅝	05-06	100.13	100.23
Sanwa Intl Fin 94/04	8¼	29-07	100.30	100.40
Sanwa Intl Fin 92	8⅝	19-08	100.25	100.35
Scandi Fin Apr93	7⅝	15-10	99.75	100.00
Scandi Fin Dec93	8⅝	23-06	99.48	99.68
Scotland Intl 92	7⅝	25-07	100.26	100.36
Sec Pacific 97	7⅝	21-08	99.72	99.82
Seat 90/93	8⅝	24-06	99.95	100.35
Sie Intl 89	8⅝	-	99.98	100.20
Sie Intl 91	8⅝	19-06	99.75	100.25
Soc Gen 93 Cap	7⅝	19-09	99.20	99.70
Soc Gen Mar94	7⅝	18-07	100.18	100.28
Soc Gen Nov94	7⅝	07-11	100.70	100.80
Soc Gen 97	7⅛	18-09	100.17	100.27
Sncb 91 Jan	6⅝	23-07	100.10	100.20
Sncb 91 Nov	7½	28-11	100.96	101.06
Spain 2000	8.1125	17-06	100.18	100.28
Spain 92/97	8⅝	27-08	100.57	100.82
Spain 85 (Mthly)	7⅝	20-09	99.73	99.83
Spain 99	7⅝	28-11	100.05	100.15
Sparbankernas 91	8.2875	23-07	99.90	100.20
Stand Chart 94	8¼	03-07	100.28	100.38
Stand Chart Mismatch	8⅝	03-07	98.10	98.60
Stand Chart Perp 3	8.3375	04-08	99.95	100.05
Stand Chart Perp	7⅝	07-11	100.20	100.30
Sumitomo Tst 92/94	7⅝	13-08	100.40	100.50
Sundsvallsbanken 92	7⅝	21-09	99.75	100.00
Sweden 88	8⅝	04-08	100.53	100.63
Sweden 98/05	7⅝	18-07	100.08	100.13
Sweden 92/05 (Mthly)	6⅝	18-10	99.70	99.80
Sweden 89/99	6⅝	28-11	100.09	100.14
Taiyo Kobe 97 (Cap)	7⅝	07-08	99.30	99.55
Taiyo 92/94	7⅛	28-11	100.28	100.38
Takugin 92/94	7⅝	18-09	100.37	100.47
Takugin 97(Cap)	7⅝	09-10	99.85	100.05
Texas Commerce 97	7⅛	27-08	98.00	98.50
Tokai Asia 94/99	8⅝	13-06	100.17	100.27
Tordom 92	8¼	14-08	100.44	100.54
Toyo Tst 92/99	8⅝	16-06	100.10	100.20
Ub Norway 91	7.2175	21-11	99.80	100.00
Ub Norway 99	8⅝	21-08	98.75	99.25
Utd Kingdom 90/92	7⅝	02-07	100.29	100.39
Wells Fargo Sept 97	7⅝	27-06	99.82	99.92
Wells Fargo 92	71/10	-	99.50	99.60
Wells Fargo 97 Cap	7⅝	-	98.38	99.00
Wells Fargo 00	7⅝	12-06	99.58	99.68
Wells Fargo Feb97	7	13-08	99.82	99.92
Woodside Finance 97L	6⅝	28-07	99.93	100.05
Woodside Finance 97F	7⅝	26-08	100.12	100.22
World Bk Perp	7.1615	15-06	99.48	99.58
World Bk 89/94	6.6	-	98.00	99.30
Yokohama 91/94	7½	02-10	100.35	100.45
Yokohama 97 (Cap)	7⅝	14-08	99.25	99.45
Zentralsparkasse 91	8⅝	15-07	100.00	100.50

Pounds Sterling

Issuer/Mat.	Coupon	Next	Bid	Askd
Abbey National 92/00	10¼	15-07	99.75	99.80
Alliance+Leic Soc 93	11⅛	27-08	100.05	100.10
Anglia 97	10⅝	14-07	100.04	100.09
Anz Bkg 97	10⅝	14-08	100.55	100.65
Bk Montreal 94 (No	11⅜	27-06	100.20	100.30
Bk Nova Scotia 00(N	12.975	-	99.99	100.09
Bk Tokyo 88/90	10⅜	21-08	100.10	100.20
Bq Indosuez 91 (No	10⅝	21-08	100.43	100.53
Belgium 94 (No)	10⅝	10-07	100.22	100.42
Brad+Bkg Apr98 Gbp	11⅛	03-07	100.08	100.13
Bristol + West 92	10⅝	22-07	100.03	100.08
Britannia 93	10⅝	08-07	100.09	100.14
Citicorp 97 Gbp	11.725	19-06	98.60	98.80
Citicorp 89/91 (No	10⅝	19-08	99.60	99.70
Cepme 96 (No)	11½	24-06	100.32	100.42
Cr Foncier 88	10⅝	09-07	100.20	100.30
Cr National 91/95(N	11⅝	10-06	100.40	100.46
Denmark 93/98 (No)	12⅝	27-08	100.55	100.65
Halifax 92	11⅝	07-07	99.84	99.89
Halifax 96	10⅝	29-08	100.11	100.16
Halifax 94	10.53	06-08	99.94	99.99
18 94	10½	15-07	100.30	100.35
Ireland 93	10⅝	14-08	100.63	100.73
Ireland 96 (No)	12⅝	04-06	100.10	100.20
Leeds Perman. 96 Gbp	12⅝	14-06	100.01	100.06
Lloyds Euro 96	12⅝	24-08	100.65	100.70
Milk Mkt Bd 93 Gbp	12⅝	26-06	99.92	99.97
Mtg Bk Den 96/99	10⅝	14-07	100.08	100.13
Mini 10	10⅝	07-08	99.90	100.40
Nat Provincial 96	11⅝	20-06	100.02	100.07
Nationwide B.S. 95	10⅝	08-07	99.83	99.88
New Zealand 97 (No	10⅝	14-08	99.88	99.98
Prudential 95	12.35	05-06	99.69	99.79
Rbs 85 (No)	10⅝	04-08	99.10	99.20
Socf 98/93	10⅝	24-07	100.74	100.84
Stand Chart 96 Gbp	10.35	15-08	99.65	99.75
Stand Chart Stg Perp	11⅝	18-06	97.25	97.45
Woolwich B Soc 95	10½	18-08	100.08	100.13
Yorkshire Intl 91/94	11⅝	27-06	100.02	100.12

E.C.U.

Issuer/Mat.	Coupon	Next	Bid	Askd
Cr Foncier 94 (Ecu)	7⅝	12-08	100.18	100.30
Cr Foncier 96 Ecu	7.6503	16-07	99.85	100.05
Cr National 95 (Ecu)	7¼	15-07	99.90	100.10
Eec 93 (Ecu)	7.6563	29-07	99.95	100.05
Ireland 97 (Ecu)	7⅝	28-10	99.20	99.30
Italy 92	9⅝	28-06	100.00	100.10

Deutsche Marks

Issuer/Mat.	Coupon	Next	Bid	Askd
Austria 96	4⅝	19-08	98.50	99.00
Bnp 93 (Dm)	5	27-06	100.24	100.34
Belgium 97 (Dm)	4⅝	28-08	100.22	100.30
Commerzbk 95(Dmk)	4⅝	22-10	98.60	99.10
Dresdner Fin 90 (Dm)	4⅝	19-08	100.26	100.31
Eec 92 (Dm)	4⅝	30-08	100.36	100.41
Ireland 97 (Dm)	4⅞	14-07	100.05	100.10
Jp Morgan 95 Cap	4⅝	27-08	98.90	99.10
Sweden 97 (Dm)	4⅝	-	100.56	100.61

Japanese Yen

Issuer/Mat.	Coupon	Next	Bid	Askd
Cnt 97 (Yen)	4⅝	22-10	99.95	100.05
Cr Foncier Aug97 Yen	5⅝	27-08	100.14	100.24

Source : Credit Suisse-First Boston Ltd., London

Seagram to Buy Back Shares

Reuters

MONTREAL — Seagram Co. said Friday that it planned to buy up to 4.7 million shares, or 5 percent of its common shares outstanding, on the open market over a period of one year, beginning June 18.

GAS PRICES: *Dragged Down by Global Oil Slump*

(Continued from first finance page)

costs the lower prices do affect their earnings.

Several large pipeline companies, however, balked at giving up their roles as middlemen. They chose in many cases to ignore their long-term contracts with suppliers, offering instead to pay prices close to the much lower spot-market level on a take-it-or-leave-it basis.

In this way, they could drive down their costs and avoid losing customers who could switch to cheaper spot-market gas or to oil. This step put additional pressure on the producers. Meanwhile, the pipelines' long-term liabilities to producers under the aging fixed-price contracts continue to mount.

All these developments have squeezed many of the producers. One independent oilman, who asked not to be identified, said he had been forced to shut in — the industry term for closing — all eight of his gas wells in West Texas. He said a utility company that had been purchasing much of his gas cut the price to $1.65 in mid-April after it had lost several major industrial customers.

He said his other main purchaser, a major pipeline that sells most of its gas in California, lost many customers to pipelines that began transmitting spot-market gas a year ago, after the downward price spiral was under way. That pipeline stopped buying his gas in March.

"The whole East Panhandle field serving that company is like a cemetery," the oilman said. "For practical purposes, I'm out of the oil and gas business."

It is an increasingly common circumstance for independent oil and gas operators. "Most producers are nearly brain dead at this point," said John E. Olson, an energy analyst with Drexel Burnham Lambert in Houston. "We've seen a drastic and traumatic shutdown of well activity."

The number of active rotary rigs operating in the United States fell to a new postwar low in mid-May, at 757 rigs, down from 1,915 at the start of the year, according to Hughes Tool Co.

The pressure on gas prices has been all the greater because so many manufacturing companies were ready to switch to fuel oil at a moment's notice. They had spent millions to install oil-fired generators after gas shortages forced several factory closings in 1977.

Today, however, the dual-fuel capability means that the companies have the opportunity to save money by switching daily, if necessary, between fuel oil or natural gas.

"If you can go to a cheaper source, you just have to do it," said John Amos, a purchasing specialist at Reynolds Metals Co. in Richmond, Virginia.

In fact, a study by the gas association showed that gas suppliers lost just 1 percent of their industrial and electric-generation market to fuel oil suppliers in the first three months of the year.

One sign of possible change comes from some major producers who have said recently that they are limiting their gas sales because prices are too low.

Oscar S. Wyatt, chairman of Coastal Corp., a large gas producer based in Houston, said Coastal had shut in more than half of its gas production in South and West Texas because of low prices, and was considering closures in other areas.

Most producers also warn that the sharp drop in new gas discoveries is setting up an inevitable shortage that could develop by the winter of 1988-89.

"You can see that the economics just do not work in this kind of pricing environment," said Thomas E. Hassen, an energy analyst with Morgan Stanley & Co. "Our reserves are not being replaced. Gas prices should hit bottom this summer, but we don't see any significant increases until oil prices move over $20 a barrel."

Company Results

Revenue and profits or losses, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

Britain

Boots

Year	1985	1984
Revenue	2,130.	2,030.
Pretax Net	210.4	190.3
Per Share	0.186	0.155

Courtaulds

Year	1985	1984
Revenue	2,170.	2,150.
Pretax Net	143.0	128.2
Per Share	0.2995	0.2391

Redland

Year	1985	1984
Revenue	1,290.	1,250.
Pretax Net	112.8	108.2
Per Share	0.318	0.28

Tesco

Year	1985	1984
Revenue	3,560.	3,180.
Pretax Net	122.9	81.3
Per Share	0.1929	0.1581

Canada

Bank of Montreal

2nd Quar.	1986	1985
Profit	85.12	78.02
Per Share	0.86	0.83
1st Half	1986	1985
Profit	183.44	156.99
Per Share	1.89	1.70

Toronto-Dominion Bank

2nd Quar.	1986	1985
Profits	101.5	107.5
Per Share	0.70	0.76
1st Half	1986	1985
Profit	196.6	208.6
Per Share	1.37	1.48

France

Cie Gen'le d'Electricite

Year	1985	1984
Profits	1,190.	777.0

Credit Commercial

Year	1985	1984
Profits	255.6	228.6

Thomson

Year	1985	1984
Profit	126.0	(a)21.0

a: loss.

Japan

Bank of Tokyo

Year	1985	1984
Profit	47,290.	33,490.
Per Share	26.64	21.05

United States

Evans

4th Quar.	1986	1985
Revenue	68.5	59.1
Net Inc.	4.15	5.05
Per Share	1.05	1.24

Year	1986	1985
Revenue	147.6	145.7
Net Inc.	1.73	5.66
Per Share	0.44	1.24

Per share results reflect 3-for-1 split in Aug.

Fleetwood Ent.

4th Quar.	1986	1985
Revenue	327.7	332.2
Net Inc.	11.21	13.84
Per Share	0.48	0.59
Year	1986	1985
Revenue	1,200.	1,300.
Net Inc.	39.35	53.67
Per Share	1.69	2.29

Stevens (J.P.)

2nd Quar.	1986	1985
Revenue	451.7	444.8
Net Inc.	9.68	(a)14.9
Per Share	0.55	—
1st Half	1986	1985
Revenue	828.8	814.3
Net Inc.	19.8	7.1
Per Share	1.13	0.40

a: loss.

Supermarkets General

1st Quar.	1986	1985
Revenue	1,330.	1,210.
Net Inc.	12.3	11.8
Per Share	0.67	0.66

Wickes

1st Quar.	1986	1985
Revenue	975.0	382.1
Net Inc.	30.6	(a)15.3
Per Share	0.06	—

a: loss.

Nippon Kokan Executive Named to Head National

The Associated Press

PITTSBURGH — National Steel Corp. said Friday that Kokichi Hagiwara, a director of its Japanese parent company, Nippon Kokan KK, has been nominated to replace the retiring president, Robert D. McBride.

The nomination of Mr. Hagiwara, 62, a senior managing director of Japan's second-largest steelmaker, is expected to be approved by the boards and shareholders of National Steel's two parent companies, NKK of Tokyo and National Intergroup Inc.

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Friday's AMEX Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.
Via The Associated Press

An Invitation to Oxford.

The International Herald Tribune and Oxford Analytica present a special conference on The International Business Outlook Pembroke College, Oxford, September 24-27, 1986.

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The conference will close with a dinner at Blenheim Palace to be addressed by Lord Carrington, Secretary General of NATO.

Herald Tribune
The global newspaper

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International Herald Tribune
63 Long Acre, London WC2E 9JH, UK.

31-5-86

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INTERNATIONAL FUNDS (Quotations Supplied by Funds Listed) 30 MAY 1986

Net asset value quotations are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some quotes based on issue price.
The marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied: (d) – daily; (w) – weekly; (b) – bi-monthly; (r) – regularly; (i) – irregularly.

AL MAL MANAGEMENT
(w) Al-Mal Trust, S.A. $ 228.90

BANK JULIUS BAER & CO. Ltd.
(d) Bearbond SF 944.20
(d) Conbar SF 1504.00
(d) Eaulbaer America $ 1364.00
(d) Eaulbaer Europe SF 1401.00
(d) Eaulbaer Pacific SF 1354.00
(d) Grobar SF 1245.00
(d) Stockbar SF 1934.00

BAII MULTICURRENCY
(r) Multicurrency US$ $ 1078.20
(r) Multicurrency Ecu ECU 1064.09
(r) Multicurrency Yen YEN 196,231.00

BNP INTERFUNDS
(w) Interbond Fund $ 150.53*
(w) Intercurrency US$ $ 10.56
(w) Intercurrency DM DM 20.75
(w) Intercurrency Sterling £ 10.59
(w) Interequity Pacific Offer $ 15.73
(w) Interequity N. Amer. Offer $ 11.89

BANQUE INDOSUEZ
(d) Asian Growth Fund $ 15.88
(w) Dilversbond SF 86.95
(w) FIF-America $ 23.89
(w) FIF-Europe $ 22.92
(w) FIF-International $ 14.48
(w) FIF-Pacific $ 28.10
(d) Indosuez Multibonds A $ 124.29
(d) Indosuez Multibonds B $ 217.11
(d) Indosuez USD (M.M.F) $ 1076.80

BRITANNIA,POB 271, St. Helier, Jersey
(w) Brit.Dollar Income $ 0.924
(w) Brit.$ Manag.Curr $ 11.79
(w) Brit. Int.$ Manag.Portf $ 1.469*
(w) Brit. Int.£ Manag.Portf £ 146.1*
(w) Brit. Am. Inc. & Fd Ltd $ 1.208
(w) Brit.Gold Fund $ 0.457
(w) Brit.Manag.Currency $ 15.79
(d) Brit. Japan Gth Port. Fd $ 2.096
(w) Brit.Jersey Gilt Fund £ 0.2216
(w) Brit. Gtusean Glob.$ $ 11.11
(w) Brit. World Less. Fund $ 1.561
(d) Brit. World Trade. Fund $ 1.019

BROADGATE INTERNATIONAL FUND
(d) $ Money Market $ 10.38
(d) Non-$ Money Market DM 26.23
(w) $ Bond $ 10.83
Non-$ Bond DM 27.27
Global Equity $ 13.01
Global Bond $ 9.86
(w) Global Bond & Equity $ 9.85

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL
(w) Capital Int'l Fund $ 58.16
(w) Capital Italia SA $ 23.22

CITICORP INVESTMENT BANK (Lux.)
POB 1373 Luxembourg Tel. 477.95.71
(d) Citinvest Ecu ECU 1085.00
(d) Citinvest Liquidity $ 1049.08

CREDIT SUISSE (ISSUE PRICES)
(d) Actions Suisses SF 602.50
(d)s(su) Bond Valor Swf SF 1086.00
(d) Bond Valor D-mark DM 111.92
(d) Bond Valor US-DOLLAR $ 134.38
(d) Bond Valor £ Sterling £ 108.78
(d) Bond Valor Yen Yen 16,663.00
(d) Convert Valor Swf SF 140.20
(d) Convert Valor US-DOLLR $ 152.69
(d) Convert Valor DM DM 111.92
(d) CS Fonds-Bonds SF 670.00
(d) CS Fonds-Int'l SF 88.00
(d) CS Gold Valor $ 132.00
(d) CS Money Market Fund $ 94.34
(d) CS Money Market Fund $ 1143.77
(d) CS Money Market Fund DM 1064.28
(d) CS Money Market Fund £ 1185.25
(d) CS Money Market Fd Yen Y10,610.00
(d) Energie-Valor SF 157.00
(d)s(su) Usec SF 678.00
(d) Europa-Valor SF 204.00
(d) Pacific-Valor SF 198.50

DREXEL BURHAM LAMBERT INC
Winchester House, 77 London Wall
LONDON EC2 (01 9209777)
(w) Finsbury Grou Ltd $ 147.80
(m) Winchester Diversified $ 252.45*
(m) Winchester Financial Ltd $ 10.56
(m) Winchester Frontier $ 146.47
(w) Winchester Holdings FF 112.91
(m) Winchester Recovery Ltd $ 12.84
(w) Worldwide Securities $ 65.93
(w) Worldwide Special $ 2402.10

DAT INVESTMENT FFM
(d) Concentra DM 37.08
(d) Int'l Rentenfond DM 87.45

EBC TRUST CO.(JERSEY) LTD.
1-3 Seale St.,St. Helier(0534-36331
TRADED CURRENCY FUND.
(d) Inc.: Bid $ 11.59 Offer $11.845*
(d) Co.: Bid $ 12.64 Offer $ 14.069
INTERNATIONAL INCOME FUND
(d) Short Term 'A' (Accum) $ 1.5465
(d) Short Term 'A' Distr) $ 1.0000
(d) Short Term 'B' (Accum) $ 1.3965
(d) Short Term 'B' (Distr) $ 1.0180
(w) Long Term $ 27.91

F&C MGMT. LTD. INV. ADVISERS
1, Laurence Pountly Hill, EC4 01-623-4680

(w) F&C Atlantic $ 17.92
(w) F&C European $ 24.38
(w) F&C Oriental $ 43.85

FIDELITY POB 670, Hamilton Bermuda
(m) Fid. Amer. Val.II Com. $ 64.31
(m) Fid. Amer. Val.II Cum.Pref. $ 101.50
(m) Fid. Amer. Val.III Com. $ 22.38
(m) Fid. Amer. Val.III Cum Pref. $ 101.63
Fidelity Amer. Assets $ 1100.27
Fidelity Australia Fund $ 12.95
Fidelity Discovery Fund $ 13.57
Fidelity Dir. Sves.Tr. $ 132.80
Fidelity Far East Fund $ 34.91
Fidelity Int'l. Fund $ 10.65 s/s
Fidelity Orient Fund $ 51.23
Fidelity Frontier Fund $ 76.86
Fidelity Pacific Fund $ 204.60
Fidelity Spcl. Growth Fd. $ 21.86
Fidelity World Fund $ 52.00

FORBES PO 2557 GRAND CAYMAN
London Agent 01-839-3012
(w) Dollar Income $ 7.77
(w) Forbes High Inc. Gth Fd £ 96.10*
(w) Gold Income $ 8.16
(w) Gold Appreciation $ 4.70
(m) Strategic Trading $ 1.60

GEFINOR FUNDS.
(w) East Investment Fund $ 597.66
(w) Scottish World Fund $ 164.08
(w) Shs in St. American $ 203.89
London:01-491-4220, Geneva:41-22565000

GLOBAL ASSET MANAGEMENT CORP.
PB 119, St Peter Port, Guernsey, 0481-28715
(w) FutureGAM S.A. $ 147.02
(w) GAM Arbitrage Inc. $ 174.38
(w) GAMerica Inc. $ 199.38
(w) GAM Australia Inc. $ 181.50
(w) GAM Boston Inc. $ 145.93
(w) GAMbiz Fund Inc. $ 95.56
(w) GAM Ermitage $ 211.12
(w) GAM Ermitage Int. Inc. $ 10.65
(w) GAM Franc-val SF 168.01
(w) GAM France Inc. Fr 1083.50
(w) GAM Global Fund $ 100.00
(w) GAM Hong Kong Inc. $ 104.89
(w) GAM International Inc. $ 187.79
(w) GAM Japan Inc. $ 144.89
(w) GAM North America Inc. $ 145.34
(w) GAM N.Am. Unit Trust Inc. 121.60* p
(w) GAM N.Am. Unit Trust Accum. 124.35 p
(w) GAM Pacific Inc. $ 202.87
(w) GAM Pens. & Char. Worldw. $ 140.20 e
(w) GAM Pens. & Char. U.K. Fd. 127.30 p
(w) GAM Rnd. £ 136.89
(w) GAM Singapore/Malay Inc. $ 79.04
(w) GAM Sterl & Intl Unit Trust 127.95*
(w) GAM Worldwide Inc. $ 125.68
(w) GAM Tyche S.A. Class A $ 155.66
(w) GAMerica Inc. $ 114.58
(w) GSAM Composite Inc. $ 127.29
(w) GSAM Int. Inc. U.S Ord. $ 171.53
(w) GSAM Interest Inc. U.S Spe. $ 114.41
(w) GSAM Interest Inc. SF 108.82
(w) GSAM Interest Inc. Yen 10,547
(w) GSAM Interest Inc. DM 104.00
(w) GSAM Interest Inc. £ 115.17
(w) GSAM Interest Inc. Fr 1001.90

G.T. MANAGEMENT (U.K) Ltd.
(r) Ber/y Pac. Fd.Ltd. $ 17.66
(r) G.T. Applied Science $ 16.19
(r) G.T. Asean M.K. Gwth.Fd. $ 11.48
(r) G.T. Asia Fund $ 6.88
(r) G.T. Australia Fund $ 28.97
(r) G.T. Europe Fund $ 20.77
(r) G.T. Euro. Small Cos. Fund $ 21.37
(r) G.T. Dollar Fund $ 20.49
(r) G.T. Bond Fund $ 13.84
(r) G.T. Global Technology Fd. $ 17.26
(r) G.T. Honshu Pathfinder $ 52.48
(r) G.T. Investment Fund $ 29.27
(w) G.T. Japan Smll Co.Fd $ 71.52
(r) G.T. Technology Fund $ 28.89
(r) G.T. South China Fund $ 18.71

HILL SAMUEL INVEST. MGMT. INTL. S.A.
Jersey, P.O. Box 63, Tel 0534 74029
Berne, P.O. Box 2622, Tel 4131 224051
(g) Crossborer I (Far East) SF 13.65
(g) CSF (Balanced) SF 29.49
European Equity Fund DM 14.63
Intnl. Bond Fund $ 11.55
Int. Currency U.S. $ 27.82
ITF Fd (Technology) $ 18.07
(d) O'Seas Fd (N. AMERICA) $ 36.84

JARDINE FLEMING, POB 79 GPO Hong Kong
(w) J.F Currency&Bond $ 17.29
(w) J.F Hong Kong Trust $ 29.83
(w) J.F Pacific Income Trust $ 44.54
(w) J.F Japan Trust ¥ 6720
Japan Technology ¥ 22,492
(w) J.F Pacific Sec.S.(A.Cp) $ 12.58

LLOYDS BANK PLC, POB 438, Geneva 11
(w) Lloyds Int'l Dollar $ 119.20
(w) Lloyds Int'l Europe $ 164.48
(w) Lloyds Int'l Growth $ 199.20
(w) Lloyds Int'l Income $ 114.50
(w) Lloyds Int'l N. America $ 127.25
(w) Lloyds Int'l Pacific $ 162.10
(w) Lloyds Int'l. Smaller Cos. $ 17.29

MIMARBEN
(w) Class A $ 115.59
(w) Class B - U.S. $ 141.28
(w) Class C - Japan $ 149.79

OBLIFLEX LIMITED
(w) Multicurrency $ 15.44
(w) Dollar Medium Term $ 12.49
(w) Dollar Long Term $ 14.09
(w) Japanese Yen $ 17.67
(w) Pound Sterling $ 12.64
(w) Deutsche Mark DM 11.54
(w) Dutch Florin FL 11.32
(w) Swiss Franc SF 10.64
(w) Swiss Multicurrency SF 10.95
(w) European Currency ECU 11.14
(w) French Franc SF 9.73

ORANGE NASSAU GROUP
PB 85528, The Hague (070) 469678
(d) Bever Beleggingsen++ $ 32.60

PARIBAS-GROUP
(d) Cortese International $ 115.20
(d) ECUPAR ECU 1125.68
(d) OBLI-DM DM 1220.01
(d) OBLIGESTION SF 94.25
(d) OBLI-DOLLAR $ 1246.25
(d) OBLI-YEN ¥ 104,777*
(d) OBLI-GULDEN FL 1104.71
(d) PARIDI-FUND $ 92.12
(d) PAREUROPE GROWTH $ 15.32
(d) PARINTER FUND $ 144.78
(d) PARINTER BOND FUND $ 11.77
(d) PAR US Treas. Bond 'CL B' $ 129.61

PUTNAM
(d) Emerging Hlth Sc. Trust $ 14.25
(w) Putnam Em. Info. Sc. Tr. $ 11.14
(d) Putnam Int'l Fund $ 18.98

ROYAL B. CANADA,POB 245,GUERNSEY
(w) RBC Canadian Fund Ltd. $ 14.64
(w) RBC Int'l For East&Pacific Fd. $ 18.29
(w) RBC Int'l Capital Fd. $ 36.43
(w) RBC Int'l Income Fd. $ 12.22
(d) RBC Man.Currency Fd. $ 10.00
(w) RBC North Amer. Fd. $ 3.83

SKANDIFOND INTL FUND (44-8-236270)
(w) Inc.: Bid $ 8.47 Offer $ 9.22
(w) Acc.: Bid $ 8.77 Offer $ 9.57

SKANDIFOND CAPITAL LTD(44-8-236270)
(w) Accu. Bond Fd. Bid 93.86 Offer 96.12
SKANDIFOND LIMITED(44-8-236270)
(w) Income Bond Fd. Bid 93.87 Offer 96.12

SVENSKA INTERNATIONAL LTD.
17 Devonshire Sq.,London-01-377-8646
(r) SHB Bond Fund $ 28.48
(w) SHB Intl Growth Fund $ 28.67

SWISS BANK CORP. (ISSUE PRICES)
(d) America-Valor SF 544.75
(d) D-Mark Bond Selection DM 121.02
(d) Dollar Bond Selection $ 141.66
(d) Florin Bond Selection FL 125.76
(d) Intervalor SF 94.00
(d) Japan Portfolio SF 1363.75
(d) Pan Bond Selection £ 111.21
(d) Swiss Foreign Bond Sel SF 110.88
(d) Swissvalor New Series SF 428.00
(d) Universal Bond Select SF 83.75
(d) Universal Fund SF 131.11
(d) Yen Bond Selection ¥ 10811.00

THORNTON MANAGEMENT LTD
(d) The Establishment Trust $ 1.48
(d) Thornton Australia Pd Ltd $ 12.19
(d) Thornton Hk & China $ 18.49
(d) Thornton Japan Fund Ltd $ 17.31
(d) Thornton Orient.Inc. Pd Ltd $ 12.31
(d) Thornton Phil. Resrv. Fd $ 10.16
(d) Thornton Tiger Fund Ltd $ 10.84
(d) Thornton Pacific Tech. Fd Ltd. $ 9.78

UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND
(d) Bond-Invest SF 65.75
(d) DM-Invest bonds DM 231.50
(d) ESPAC Spanish sh SFr 131.50
(d) French Franc Sh. SFr 185.00
(d) Fonsa Swiss Sh. SFr 1090.00
(d) Germac German Sh. SFr 201.50
(d) ITAC Italian sh SFr 290.50
(d) SFr.-Invest bonds SFr 216.00
(d) Sima (stock price) SFr 217.00
(d) Yen-Invest bonds SFr 998.50

UNION INVESTMENT Frankfurt
(d) Unirenta DM 43.10
(d) Unifonds DM 62.40
(d) Unirak DM 87.85
(d) UNIZINS DM 113.75

Other Funds
(w) Actibonds Investments Fund $ 30.92
(w) Actiroissance $ 100.72
(w) Actifinance Intl $ 1010.00
(w) Activest Intl $ 1010.00
(w) Aetna International Fund $ 13.70
(r) Arab Finance I.F. $ 264.18
(d) Arbus $ 1885.52
(d) Asia Pac. Growth Fd N.V. $ 23.03
(b) Banco Saudi Bond Fund $ 104.77
(w) Bancheiex-Issue Pr. SF 132.75
(w) Canada Grd-Morgage Fd $ 10.14
(d) Capital Preserv. Fd. Intl. $ 12.08
(d) Cigest Fund $ 7.82
(w) Cititrust US$ Equities $ 289.79
(m) Cleveland Offshore Fd. $ 25.00
(w) Columbia Securities FL 19.00
(d) COMETE $ 990.62
(w) Convert. Fd. Int'l A Certs $ 10.23
(w) Convert. Fd. Int'l B Certs $ 10.53
(w) Cumber Intl N.V. $ 192.77
(w) Daiwa Japan Fund Y 12,695*
(w) D.G.C. $ 128.48
(d) Dollar-Baer bond Fd $ 1158.06
(d) D-mark-Baer Bond Fd DM 1078.00
(d) D. Writer Wld Wide Int Tst $ 14.86
(d) Dreyfus Invest.Fund N.V. $ 1,424.45
(r) Dreyius America Fund $ 13.37
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l. $ 47.63
(d) Dreyfus Intercontinent $ 48.08
(d) Eurose Obligations Ecu 48.89
(w) First Eagle Fund $ 21,259.45
(r) Fifty Stars Ltd. $ 1128.86
(w) Fixed Income Trns. 13.42
(w) Forsakes Issue Pr. SF 277.05
(w) Forexfund $ 7.44
(w) Formula Selection Fd. SF 48.76
(d) Fonditalia $ 42.54
(d) Frankl-Trust Interzins DM 44.18
(w) George V INV. BOND F. $ 14.54
(d) Govertm. Sec. Funds $ 98.73
(w) Hausmann Hldes. N.V. $ 1192.42
(w) Hestia Funds $ 1.08
(w) Horizon Fund $ 1488.86
(m) IBEX Holdings Ltd. SF 144.87
(r) ILA-1068 (28/04) $ 9.88
(r) ILA-1GS (30/04) $ 10.68
(d) IncAmerica N.V. $ 18.98
(d) Interfund SA $ 38.68
(d) Intermarket Fund $ 1,282.34
(d) Intermining Mat. Fd. Cl.'B' $ 831.58
(d) Intermining Mat. Fd. Cl.'C' $ 831.58
(r) Int'l Securities Ltd. $ 1.00
(w) Investa DWS DM 1.00
(r) Invest Alkantfeues $ 52.72
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fund SA $ 42.52
(w) Japan Selection Fund $ 178.83
(w) Japan Pacific Fund $ 177.29
(m) Jaffer Ptns, Intl. Ltd. $ 1,009.41
(d) Kleinwort Benson Int'l Fd. $ 1.00
(w) Kleinwort Benz. Jap. Fd. $ 142.15
(w) Korea Growth Trust KW 12,743.84
(d) Lelcom Fund $ 1024.59
(w) Leverage Cap Hold. $ 332.24
(w) Liontrust $ 1,435.08
(w) Lorlund $ 107.39
(w) Mediolanum Int. Fd. $ 12.28
(w) Meteora Y 124,484.00
(w) NAAT $ 13.71
(d) Nikko Growth Package Fd. $ 12,680.00
(w) Nissan Fund $ 21.39*
(m) NM Income & Growth Fund $ 11.36
(m) NOSTEC Portfolio $ 2426.02
(w) Novotec Investment Fund $ 125.84
(m) NSP F.I.T. $ 219.79
(d) OPPORTUNITIES FUND $ 969.55
(d) Pacific Horizon Invt. Fd $ 1748.69
(w) PANCURRI Inc. $ 34.70
(w) Permal Sec. Dev. $
(w) Permal Value N.V. $ 1,000.00
(r) Pleiades $ 5.17
(r) Pri-Tech $ 1.49
(w) Quantum Fund N.V. $ 1,000.00
(w) Rainbow Fund $ 2878.00
(d) Reinvest LF 1154.91
(d) Reserve Insured Deposits $ 1139.00
(w) Rudolf Wolff Fut Fd Ltd. $ 2304.00
(w) Samurai Portfolio SF 198.25
(d) SCI-Tech. S.A Luxembourg $ 16.15
(w) Seven Arrows Fund N.V. $ 1010.00
(d) Strategy Investment Fund $ 28.40
(w) Syntax Ltd.'(Class A)' $ 11.53
(w) Target Fund $ 998.00
(w) Techno Growth Fund SF 89.65
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold. (Dey) $ 1352.72
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold. N.V. $ 1864.63
(w) Transpacific Fund $ 191.51
(w) Trans Europe Fund SF 48.91
(w) Turquoise Fund $ 178.51
(w) Tweedy,Browne n.v.ClassA $ 2540.72
(w) Tweedy,Browne n.v.ClassB $ 1496.77
(m) Tweedy,Browne (U.K.) n.v. $ 1897.59
(w) UNICO Fund $ 1,000.00
(w) UNI Bond Fund $ 1,000.00
(w) UNI Capital Fund $ 1,000.34
(w) Vanderbilt Assets $ 1334
(w) Willerbond Capital $ 1.00
(d) World Fund S.A $ 1.00

AMEX Highs-Lows

NEW HIGHS 43

ATT Fd
AmTrEx un
Badger Mtr
Coplein A
EECO Inc
FreeEle s
HubelA s
InfiBkd wt
NY Times
RepolBel
SoundrSv pf
AdiPubl s
AmTrEx pr
BolarPhrm s
ChemPrd
EmersMed
Hasbro pf
HubelB s
KeyPharm
MacNiSch
Pier 1 Inc w
SMD Ind
TexasAirCp
AmCobl n
Arley
Bushind
DelmFds wt s
Endevco
HealthChm
HudsonFood n
MacNiSch
Pier 1 Inc w
SMD Ind
TexasAirCp
AmTorist
Avskmont n
Cobletwn n
Donstar s
Foodarama
Hormel s
Intl Bkshrs
Maxtnd Son
PitNwy Co
Saundrdv A

NEW LOWS 7

CMI Corp
SumSEL
Damson Int
Trans Lux
Inflight Svc
TurnerEtd n
MayEssy

USINESS PROFILE / W. Michael Blumenthal — a Desire to Succeed

he Negotiating Table Is His Preferred Arena

By Steven Prokesch
New York Times Service

EW YORK — W. Michael Blumenthal, the man of Burroughs Corp., loves to negoti- He has studied the art of negotiating and tices his skill whenever he can, even, on tion, entertaining friends by trying to nego- discounts at restaurants.

l of Mr. Blumenthal's practice paid off this when his lengthy and determined negotia- finally led to Sperry Corp.'s $4.8-billion ement to merge with Burroughs. Whether it working out the intricate provisions of the ities that Burroughs will use to pay for the action or the tax treatment of the compen- n packages for Sperry executives, Mr. Blu- hal was intimately involved.

ome people love baseball and other people rock 'n' roll; Mike loves negotiating," said r C. Altman, senior managing director at son Lehman Brothers Inc.

Altman, who served under Mr. Blu- al in the 1970s, when Mr. Blumenthal was ary of the U.S. Treasury, recalled another enthal negotiating coup: He personally a crucial deadlock with New York City's s to help solve the city's financial crisis.

Blumenthal, who escaped with his family Nazi Germany by emigrating to China and to the United States, has always taken in shaping his own destiny. If that has taking the unorthodox approach and ing his nose at his critics, so be it.

perhaps at no time has his determination more apparent than in his quest to merge with his company to form the second- U.S. computer maker after International ss Machines Corp. It is a goal he has d even in the face of questions over the n of such a merger.

act, to some skeptics in the computer ry and on Wall Street, this one-time eco- s professor is trying to do the impossible: wo also-rans in the computer industry, computers speak different languages, and em into a force capable of taking on giant When Sperry and Burroughs are put to- to form a company with revenues of $10 billion, it will still be only a fifth the IBM.

Blumenthal, a widely admired chief exec- t Bendix Corp. in the 1970s, made his in the computer industry only six and a ars ago, when he joined the ailing Bur- . He generally receives kudos for having he Detroit-based Burroughs out of the ve-care ward.

analysts say the patient is by no means cured. Indeed, Burroughs's performance omputer industry has been anything but of late.

1980, people had some doubts that he aster all that is necessary to do a really b to turn Burroughs around," said William D. Easterbrook, an analyst at Kidder, Peabody & Co. "Although there's much less now, there is still some skepticism."

W. Michael Blumenthal

Demonstrating his determination to make the world conform to his view of what it should be, Mr. Blumenthal, 60, speaking at a press conference Thursday, chose not to dwell on what could go wrong with the merger, which will leave Burroughs with a debt level far higher than any of its main competitors.

> "Some people love baseball and other people love rock 'n' roll; Mike loves negotiating."
>
> — *Roger C. Altman, Shearson Lehman Brothers Inc.*

Instead, he chose to focus on how the merger agreement, formally signed Thursday, was "a very important and historical occasion."

During that session, he dismissed references to previous giant mergers in the industry that have not worked out, such as Honeywell Inc.'s acquisition of General Electric Co.'s computer business and Sperry's purchase of RCA Corp.'s.

Mr. Blumenthal, who earned more than $1 million in salary and bonuses last year, also dismissed those who exercise conventional wisdom. "You have to have vision and convictions," he said.

His vision and convictions — or sheer desire to succeed, as longtime associates describe it — was apparent in his decision to make a second go at Sperry, which spurned his first approach last June. Within a week after Sperry rejected that first proposal, Mr. Blumenthal was back at the drawing board, plotting a second attack, said Felix G. Rohatyn, a senior partner at Lazard Frères & Co. and one of Burroughs's investment bankers.

This time he tried even harder to make sure nothing could go wrong, even obtaining advance approval from Washington.

That same desire to succeed lifted Mr. Blumenthal out of relative obscurity as an economics professor at Princeton University, when George W. Ball, then undersecretary of state for economic affairs in the Kennedy administration, hired him to run the State Department's economics bureau.

In no time at all, "I noticed a marked improvement in the memoranda coming to me," Mr. Ball recalled. In fact, Mr. Ball was so impressed that he persuaded President John F. Kennedy to appoint Mr. Blumenthal to head trade talks with the Europeans and Japanese.

"Promptly after his arrival, I began to get complaints that our friendly ambassador was too tough," Mr. Ball chuckled.

Mr. Ball has long been considered Mr. Blumenthal's mentor. He went so far as to resign from New York's exclusive Links Club a few years back when Mr. Blumenthal's application for membership was rejected.

Everyone who knows Mr. Blumenthal say he is a driven man, determined, almost to the point of obsession, to leave his mark on everything he touches. When President-elect Jimmy Carter offered to make him undersecretary of state for economic affairs, he held out for secretary of the Treasury — and got it.

But ambitious as be is, Mr. Blumenthal is not inclined to compromise his own distinct ideas of how things should be. Rather than succumbing to public pressure to withdraw Burroughs from South Africa, for example, Mr. Blumenthal last year helped form the U.S. Council on South Africa, a group whose mission is to lobby for the end of apartheid.

The big question now is just what kind of mark Mr. Blumenthal will leave on Burroughs.

With the acquisition of Sperry, "he certainly will be remembered by the industry," said Thomas J. Crotty, a computer analyst at the Gartner Group. "But whether it will be a memory lined with success or failure is still an open question."

Comeback Is Staged by Milan Stocks

Reuters

MILAN — Share prices rallied on the Milan Bourse Friday after heavy selling by small investors Thursday triggered the sharpest one-day drop in recent history.

Milan Bourse officials said the all-share MIB index closed at 1,752 points, a 7.16-percent increase from Thursday's close of 1,635 and a recovery of more than half of Thursday's losses.

Big institutional investors appeared to be the main force behind the recovery as they returned to the market in the hope of picking up bargains. Prices had dropped a total of 18.7 percent in four consecutive days of declines.

Thursday's selling, on fears that the Italian government may tax stock earnings, cut 18 trillion lire ($11.5 billion) from the bourse's total market value as prices plunged by an average 9.82 percent.

As the bourse opened Friday morning, anxious investors gathered outside banks in central Milan to watch the progress of share prices displayed on television screens.

"Many small investors appear to have fled the market because of tax fears and the big mutual funds are now moving in at lower price levels to take their place," Giuseppe Bonini, an analyst with the Milan investment bank, Sige, said.

In the past 18 months, the Milan Bourse has undergone an unprecedented boom, tempting hundreds of thousands of Italians to play the market.

Trans Australia Orders 9 A-320s From Airbus

Reuters

PARIS — Trans Australia Airlines has signed a contract with Airbus Industrie, the European aircraft consortium, to buy nine A-320 jets, Airbus said Friday.

The A-320 is a 150-seat, short-range jet that is still being developed and that will not enter service until 1988.

CURRENCY MARKETS

Dollar at 6-Week High Against Yen

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — The dollar rose sharply again Friday, bolstered by figures showing that the U.S. trade deficit had narrowed greatly in April.

The dollar rose to a six-week high against the yen, closing in New York at 174.70, up from Thursday's close of 172.15. It rose to 2.3273 Deutsche marks, up from 2.3080; to 7.4135 French francs, from 7.3485, and to 1.9343 Swiss francs, from 1.9090.

It also advanced against the British pound, which closed at $1.4725, compared with $1.4859.

Figures released Friday by the Commerce Department showed that the U.S. trade deficit narrowed in April to $12.07 billion from $14.5 billion in March.

The burgeoning trade deficit, along with mounting protectionist sentiment in the United States, was a major reason that the Group of Five industrial countries agreed last September to cooperate in prodding the dollar lower.

But after a steep decline, the dollar has rallied this month supported by some signs of an upswing in U.S. economic performance and of an apparent desire in Washington to see it settle down.

London Dollar Rates

Closing	Fri.	Thu.
Deutsche mark	2.3250	2.3025
Pound sterling	1.4725	1.4920
Japanese yen	174.40	171.50
Swiss franc	1.9290	1.8973
French franc	7.3925	7.3225

Source: Reuters

"The dollar roared up on the trade number, then stalled on some pre-weekend profit taking, but closed near the highs of the day," a New York dealer said Friday.

The dollar began strong gains on Thursday after a report of a surprising 1.5-percent rise in the U.S. index of leading economic indicators for April. The index is the government's main measure of future economic activity.

The dollar was also supported by President Ronald Reagan's comment Thursday that it was now at more competitive levels against other currencies. Dealers said the market interpreted the remarks as a sign that the administration feels content with current rates, at least for now.

"Traders believed that Reagan would not have said that if he had not known the trade number was good," a bank dealer said Friday.

The dollar closed in London at 174.40, up almost 3 yen from Thursday's 171.50, and at 2.3250 DM, up from 2.3025.

The dollar also gained in London against the pound, which closed at $1.4725, compared with $1.4920 on Thursday.

In earlier European trading, the dollar was fixed in Frankfurt at 2.3127 DM, up from 2.2739 at Wednesday's fixing before a holiday, and in Paris at 7.3655 French francs, up from 7.2845.

It closed in Zurich at 1.9295 Swiss francs, up from 1.9013.

(Reuters, UPI, IHT)

THE EUROMARKETS

Dollar-Straight Sector Ends Sharply Lower

By Christopher Pizzey
Reuters

LONDON — The dollar-straight sector of the Eurobond market ended both the day and the week sharply lower on Friday with the bulk of the market now believing that there is no room for any short-term drop in U.S. interest rates, dealers said.

Prices at the longer end of the sector dropped by between one and two points in early trading and thereafter fluctuated narrowly as traders tried to establish new dealing levels.

Dealers said Thursday's news that U.S. leading economic indicators rose 1.5 percent in April and that there was a $2.8-billion increase in the United States's M-1 money measure were the main factor behind Friday's falls.

"It was a really difficult morning's trading today. I lost some bonds early and covered them straight away," said one trader at a U.S. securities house. "And then the price went down. I'm glad it's a Friday."

Some traders said retail clients emerged as sellers Friday for the first time in some days. But others said clients were interested in picking up bonds at yields a lot higher than were obtainable a few days ago.

Some traders expressed fears that the key U.S. Treasury 30-year long bond could have further to fall in the short-term, despite the fact that it was rallying in New York when the market closed here.

One dealer said that in yield terms, "the long bond's been sticking out like a sore thumb for some time now." He noted that it is currently yielding 7.65 percent, roughly the same as four-year Treasury bonds. But 10-year bonds were yielding nearly 8 percent, he noted.

The long bond is the issue that is mispriced, not the 10-year bond, he added.

With the secondary market so weak, only one dollar-straight issue emerged during the day — the other dollar issues were equity-warrant bonds.

The new bond was another 30-year issue for the World Bank that pays 8½ percent and was priced at 100¼. Brokers quoted it outside the full fees of 2⅛ percent at a discount of about 2⅞ but a spokesman at the lead manager, Deutsche Bank Capital Markets, said "we're trading it around the commissions."

The European Investment Bank launched a 100-billion-lire Eurobond that met strong demand and was soon raised to 150 billion lire. The issues pays 10½ percent over eight years and was priced at 99¾.

Friday's OTC Prices

NASDAQ prices as of 3 p.m. New York time.
Via The Associated Press

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	Sales in 100s	High	Low	3 P.M.	Net Ch'ge
V									
6¾	4½	VLI			2463	6¾	5¾	6⅜	+⅝
15	10¾	VLSI			334	12¼	11⅞	12	
7	3¼	VMX			212	4¾	4¼	4⅝	+⅛
16	8¼	VSE	.20	1.3	5	16	16	16	+½
11⅝	6	ValidLg			321	8⅛	8	8	
33	13¼	ValFSL	t		4	30¾	30¾	30¾	+¾
50¼	35¾	ValNtl	1.32	2.9	252	45¾	45½	45½	—¼
28¾	19¾	ValLn	.40	1.4	9	27¾	27¼	27¾	+½
9½	3⅜	Vanzetl			432	4½	4	4½	+¾
7½	2⅞	Ventrex			819	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	+¼
28¾	14⅝	Vicorp	.12e	.6	679	21¼	20¾	21¼	+1⅛
10⅝	6	VieDeFr	.22e	3.5	140	6⅜	6¼	6¼	—¼
20	11¼	Viking			69	19	18½	19	
42¼	13¾	Viratek			722	40½	37¾	40¼	+½
11¼	5¾	Vodavi			1816	8⅛	7⅝	7⅝	+½
22	14¼	Voltlnf			124	21	20¾	20¾	+½
X									
4¼	1½	Xebec			72	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	—⅛
12	5¾	Xicor			221	10	9¾	9⅞	+⅛
21¾	11⅛	Xidex			4101	22	20¾	21¾	+½
Y									
37¾	17¼	YlowFs	.54	1.4	706	38½	37¾	38	+¼
Z									
20	11	Ziegler	.48a	2.8	20	17¼	17¼	17¼	
63½	34	ZionUt	1.36	2.3	1	59	59	59	
5¼	1⅞	Zitel			12	5	4⅞	5	+⅛
7⅛	3⅜	Zivad			327	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	
23¼	9½	Zondvn		.4	1538	21½	18⅝	20⅛	—1⅛

Sales figures are unofficial. Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the latest trading day. Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 percent or more has been paid, the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only. Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends are annual disbursements based on the latest declaration.
a — dividend also extra(s).
b — annual rate of dividend plus stock dividend.
c — liquidating dividend.
cld — called.
d — new yearly low.
e — dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months.
g — dividend in Canadian funds, subject to 15% non-residence tax.
i — dividend declared after split-up or stock dividend.
j — dividend paid this year, omitted, deferred, or no action taken at latest dividend meeting.
k — dividend declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears.
n — new issue in the past 52 weeks. The high-low range begins with the start of trading.
nd — next day delivery.
P/E — price-earnings ratio.
r — dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months, plus stock dividend.
s — stock split. Dividend begins with date of split.
sls — sales.
t — dividend paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.
u — new yearly high.
v — trading halted.
vi — in bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.
wd — when distributed.
wi — when issued.
ww — with warrants.
x — ex-dividend or ex-rights.
xdis — ex-distribution.
xw — without warrants.
y — ex-dividend and sales in full.
yld — yield.
z — sales in full.

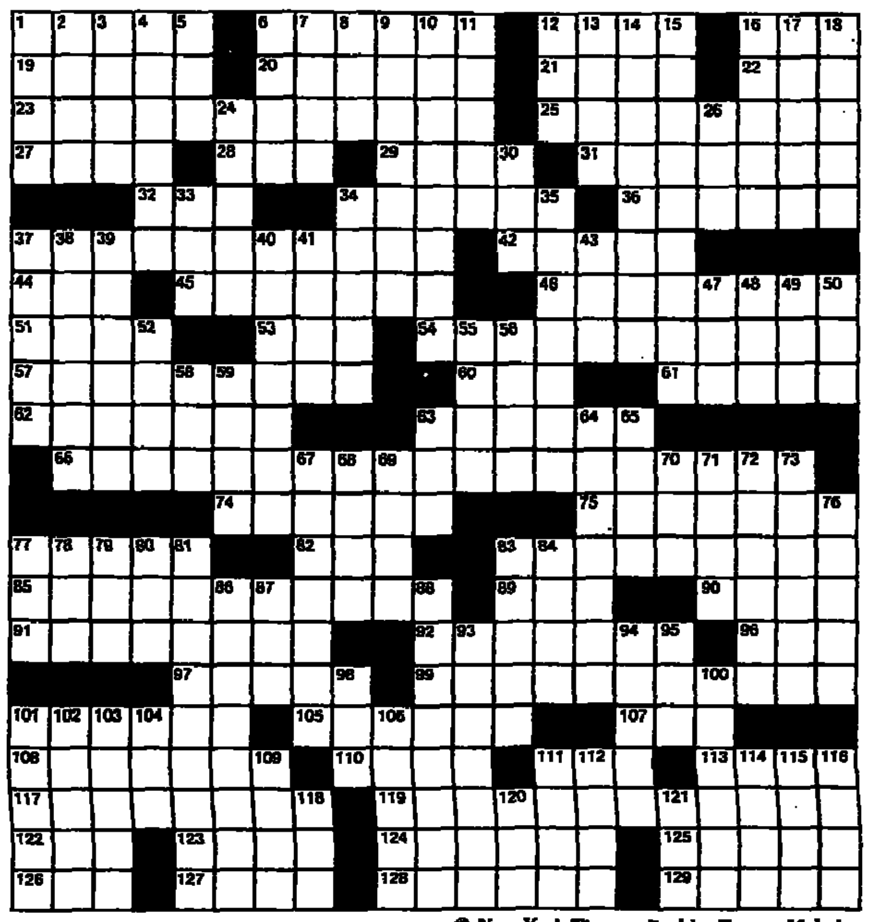
Two's a Crowd By Charles M. Deber

ACROSS

1 Page number
6 Moslem rulers
12 Puncture
16 Knicks' org.
19 What there's "nothin' like"
20 A Hebrew name for God
21 Buckeye State
22 Smith and Hirt
23 Cylinder fiLLer
25 Adherent
27 Palindrome part
28 In medias ——
29 Genetic materials
31 Kind of state
32 Be bad
34 French aviator Hubert
36 Distributor
37 PaSSageway, at times
42 Heathen
44 It's taken in vein
45 Director Preston
46 Picnic staple
51 Opera singer Lily
53 Bambi's aunt
54 PuPPy love
57 "Lay hold —— life . . .": I Tim. 6:12
60 Acquiesce
61 Tightly curled
62 Headgear for going to blazes
63 A locale in Twain's "Roughing It"
66 What this puZZle has
74 Growls
75 Undulating
77 Church-council site: 16th century
82 Crimson
83 Census item
85 YeLLow vegetable
89 Word with mazel or yom
90 London art museum
91 Copies, in a way
92 Loving, to Loren
96 Helios
97 Famed tour guide
99 Close caLL
101 Hold in custody
105 Various
107 Twankay is one
108 Shows plainly
110 —— prius (a writ)
111 Stadium shout
113 Alaskan city
117 Young girl's sandal
119 Novel, aBBreviated
122 Poem style
123 Type of gel
124 Come forth
125 Kind of trombone or rule
126 Masefield's "Dead ——"
127 Phone preceder
128 Outcome
129 Fountain and Rose

DOWN

1 Confront
2 Fragrance
3 Type of duck or excuse
4 Mischievous
5 "—— the ramparts . . ."
6 Survey the joint
7 Citrus drinks
8 Israeli airport
9 Punch-drunk
10 Most indistinct
11 Red wine grape
12 Placebo
13 Melt
14 Wire-haired dog
15 FrEEway trouble spot
16 Twangy
17 Trumpet sound
18 Ed from Kansas City
24 Director Lubitsch
26 "—— man die . . .": Job 14:14
30 Bonehead
33 "—— Magic," 1948 song
34 Within the law
35 Type of roadway
37 "On —— Old Smokey"
38 Like wry humor
39 Sort, in Granada
40 "San ——," 1937 Bogart film
41 Ballot box, in Bologna
43 A Reubenite
47 —— Lanka
48 Mon., in Metz
49 Query
50 One of the five W's
52 British carbine
55 Chemical endings
56 De —— (anew)
58 Exclamations of inquiry
59 Knocks
63 N's in Athens
64 Wash one's hands of
65 —— were (so to speak)
67 Tenor Enrico and family
68 Plastics ingredient
69 Car maker Ransom E.
70 West Saxon king
71 Remove
72 "—— Stranger," Kramer film
73 Don a uniform
76 Play part
77 Half a fly
78 Pirate's potable
79 Big bird
80 "—— Blu, Dipinto di Blu," 1958 song
81 CoMMuter's problem
83 Tale
84 Matador's matchup
86 Early period
87 Proved, in math.
88 Considerable, as a sum
93 Combat group
94 Fourth man's namesakes
95 A sugar, for short
98 Stocking mishap
100 Taper
101 Incubus, e.g.
102 Dodge
103 Exhausted
104 Whichever
106 More pleasant
109 Hitch
111 Pertaining to a mil. division
112 Memorable French violinist
114 Newspaper biog.
115 Method
116 Gets by barely
118 Epoch
120 Wayne's leading lady in "Red River": 1948
121 Clairvoyance, for short



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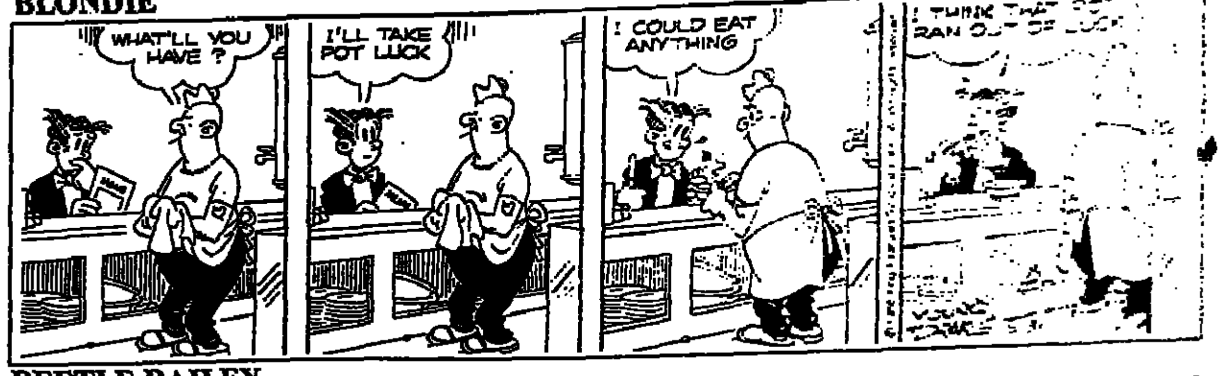
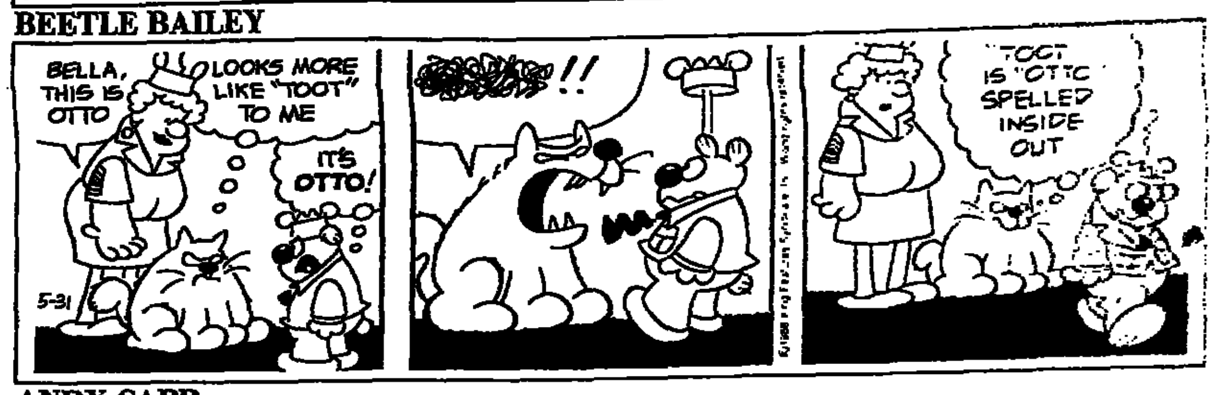
PEANUTS

BLONDIE



BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP

WIZARD of ID

REX MORGAN

GARFIELD

BOOKS

IMPOSTORS

By George V. Higgins. 362 pages. $16.95. Henry Holt, 521 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y. 10175.

Reviewed by John Gross

"IMPOSTORS" is set in the territory that George V. Higgins has marked out as his own ever since he made his debut as a novelist with "The Friends of Eddie Coyle." The action takes place in and around Boston; most of the main characters are callous and calculating — and if most of them also occupy a higher social rung than the men and women in some of Higgins' previous stories, that only means they have had to take greater care about keeping up appearances.

Now, however, a development that no one could possibly have foreseen is threatening to blow away a few smooth facades. Until recently Joe Logan was the evening news anchor on a local television station. Then his much-loved wife and only child were killed in a particularly horrible drunken driving accident. Despite a string of previous convictions, the driver responsible drew an absurdly light sentence, and not long after he regained his liberty Logan blasted him to pieces with a shotgun — a killing for which he is shortly to stand trial.

Whatever course it took, the trial of such a well-known figure — a genuinely popular figure, too — would be bound to attract a great deal of publicity. In the event, though the world at large doesn't know this yet, it is likely to prove a full-blown sensation, since Logan (who had started drinking heavily after the accident, and had only just gotten out of a treatment program at the time of the shooting) had been moved to do what he did by something more than simple man-to-man revenge. He had become convinced, as he brooded on his wrongs, that the whole judicial system was rotten, and he is determined to use his trial to expose it by revealing as many hidden scandals as he can. His aim is "to get even. With everyone. All at once."

Such is the warning that rough-spoken Billy Taves, the district attorney of Bristol County on Cape Cod, where the shooting took place, brings with him as he scurries to Boston to see Mark Baldwin, the smooth-talking boss of a communications empire who had once worked with Logan as a reporter. Both Taves and Baldwin have good reason to be apprehensive, since although Logan is straightforward enough himself, he has learned quite a few complicated facts in the course of his career, and there is every chance that they include facts that the two of them would much rather leave sleeping in peace.

But what exactly does he know? Determined to find out, Baldwin hires an investigator named Connie Gates, ostensibly to write up the Logan case for one of his magazines, though with a contract that allows him to kill her story whenever he chooses. If Connie, as he tells his lawyer, is an "impostor" in her role of reporter, he himself is the true impostor in the way he sets her up, and a bigger impostor still in some of the ruthless tricks that he plays as the investigation proceeds.

Luckily for her, Connie proves to be as tough a customer as Baldwin or his rivals and associates. And thanks in large part to her resilience, "Impostors" closes, if not exactly on a happy note, then at any rate on a cheerfully sardonic one.

It also displays all the qualities that make George V. Higgins's books not so much crime novels as novels about crime. The dialogue is sharply lifelike, down to its slurrings and repetitions; the characters and their motives are solidly established.

Sometimes, it is true, Higgins piles on the realistic detail a little too zealously. It isn't enough to be told that a young man has a bad case of acne, it has to be "staphylococcal acne." And at first sight the elaborate inventories of clothing or furniture with which Higgins frequently introduces a scene may smack of the fact-fetishism that so often does duty in fiction for genuine realism.

But his technique, once we get used to it, is a good deal more subtle than that. When he pauses to catalog what his characters are wearing, for example, he is reminding us of how much their lives are dominated by their possessions, or by the images that they strive to present.

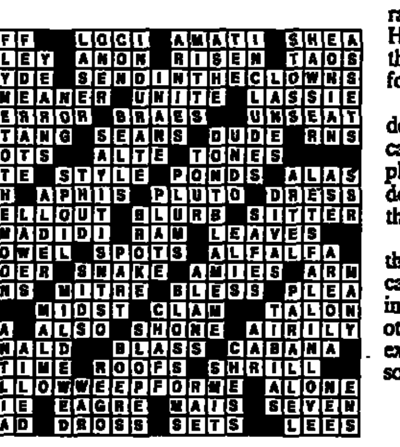
"Impostors" has one serious structural weakness: the character of Logan lacks sufficient psychological coherence to make the changes he goes through in the course of the story altogether plausible. But in other respects the book is an impressive one, and an exciting one, too — though with Higgins that is something that can virtually be taken for granted.

John Gross is on the staff of The New York Times.

DENNIS THE MENACE

"I BETCHA THAT GARDEN ADAM 'N EVE GOT INTO TROUBLE IN WAS A *VEGETABLE* GARDEN!"

Solution to Last Week's Puzzle



WEATHER

EUROPE

	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
Algarve	24	75	17	63	o
Amsterdam	12	54	5	41	cl
Athens	27	81	17	63	fr
Barcelona	20	68	13	55	cl
Belgrade	30	86	15	59	cl
Berlin	11	52	8	46	r
Brussels	13	55	5	41	fr
Bucharest	30	86	12	54	fr
Budapest	15	59	12	54	r
Copenhagen	12	54	7	45	cl
Costa Del Sol	20	68	10	46	o
Dublin	11	52	6	43	o
Edinburgh	12	54	7	45	o
Florence	23	73	15	59	fr
Frankfurt	12	54	8	46	fr
Geneva	12	54	6	43	cl
Helsinki	18	64	3	37	cl
Istanbul	21	70	13	55	fr
Las Palmas	21	70	17	63	o
Lisbon	25	77	16	61	fr
London	14	57	5	41	c
Madrid	20	68	6	43	fr
Milan	19	66	10	50	cl
Moscow	29	84	15	59	cl
Munich	7	45	5	41	r
Nice	22	72	12	54	fr
Oslo	15	59	5	41	fr
Paris	15	59	8	46	o
Prague	9	48	8	46	r
Reykjavik	8	46	6	43	r
Rome	23	73	16	61	cl
Stockholm	16	61	7	45	cl
Strasbourg	13	55	9	48	cl
Venice	18	64	16	61	o
Vienna	11	52	8	46	sh
Warsaw	11	52	10	50	r
Zurich	10	50	5	41	st

MIDDLE EAST

	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
Ankara	21	70	11	52	st
Beirut	—	—	—	—	na
Damascus	—	—	—	—	na
Jerusalem	23	73	12	54	fr
Tel Aviv	28	82	61	61	fr

OCEANIA

	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
Auckland	17	63	13	55	sh
Sydney	20	68	13	55	fr

ASIA

	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
Bangkok	34	93	28	82	cl
Beijing	32	90	24	75	o
Hong Kong	30	86	28	82	o
Manila	32	90	28	82	cl
New Delhi	34	93	24	75	o
Seoul	26	79	21	70	fr
Shanghai	29	84	22	72	o
Singapore	30	86	25	77	o
Taipei	26	79	24	75	o
Tokyo	19	66	18	64	sh

AFRICA

	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
Algiers	18	64	17	63	o
Cairo	32	90	20	68	fr
Cape Town	17	63	12	54	cl
Casablanca	22	72	15	59	fr
Harare	24	75	11	52	fr
Lagos	29	84	22	72	o
Nairobi	18	64	15	59	o
Tunis	27	81	18	64	fr

LATIN AMERICA

	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
Buenos Aires	15	59	3	37	fr
Caracas	27	81	20	68	cl
Lima	18	64	16	61	o
Mexico City	25	77	14	57	cl
Rio de Janeiro	30	86	25	77	fr

NORTH AMERICA

	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
Anchorage	16	61	6	43	pc
Atlanta	30	86	18	64	pc
Boston	26	79	17	63	fr
Chicago	27	81	15	59	pc
Denver	18	64	7	45	cl
Detroit	28	82	15	59	pc
Honolulu	29	84	21	70	r
Houston	30	86	20	68	cl
Los Angeles	26	79	15	59	fr
Miami	29	84	23	73	fr
Minneapolis	31	88	15	59	fr
Montreal	31	88	13	55	cl
Nassau	29	84	21	70	fr
New York	29	84	19	66	pc
San Francisco	21	70	13	55	pc
Seattle	30	86	13	55	fr
Toronto	29	84	14	57	fr
Washington	32	90	19	66	fr

cl-cloudy; fo-foggy; fr-fair; h-hail; o-overcast; pc-partly cloudy; r-rain; sh-showers; sw-snow; st-stormy.

SATURDAY'S FORECAST — CHANNEL: Slightly choppy. FRANKFURT: Rain later. Temp. 13—9 (55—48). LONDON: Rain. Temp. 14—5 (57—41). MADRID: Fair. Temp. 22—7 (72—45). NEW YORK: Partly cloudy. Temp. 26—18 (79—64). PARIS: Rain later. Temp. 15—7 (59—45). ROME: Partly cloudy. Temp. 24—15 (75—59). TEL AVIV: Na. ZURICH: Cloudy. Temp. 12—6 (54—43). BANGKOK: Fair. Temp. 34—27 (93—81). HONG KONG: Cloudy. Temp. 30—26 (86—79). MANILA: Fair. Temp. 32—25 (90—77). SEOUL: Foggy. Temp. 27—16 (81—61). SINGAPORE: Thunderstorms. Temp. 31—23 (88—73). TOKYO: Mist. Temp. 19—17 (66—63).

World Stock Markets

Via Agence France-Presse May 30

Closing prices in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

Amsterdam

	Close	Prev.
ABN	584.50	586
ACF Holding	345	320
Aegon	111.90	112.40
Akzo	172.50	173.20
Ahold	84.10	82.90
Amev	83.30	84.20
A'Dam Rubber	12.90	12.50
Amro Bank	113	113.50
BVG	223	222
Buehrmann T	185	183
Caland Hldg	19.10	19.10
Elsevier-NDU	219	218.10
Fokker	90.70	91
Gist Brocades	289	287
Heineken	176.70	172.50
Hoogovens	114.50	115.10
KLM	52.10	51.30
Naarden	52.80	52.80
Nat Neder	88.80	89.20
Nedlloyd	163	171.50
NMB	216.50	216
Occ Vander G	520	514
Pakhoed	54.70	54.80
Philips	57.40	56.90
Robeco	94.40	94.10
Rodamco	141.50	141.50
Rolinco	86.70	86.50
Rorento	50.80	50.80
Royal Dutch	194.40	193.10
Unilever	471.50	469.50
Van Ommeren	34.80	34.80
VMF Stork	301	293.50
VNU	347	345

ANP-CBS Gen'l Index: 289.20
Previous: 288.40

Brussels

	Close	Prev.
Arbed	3230	3220
Bekaert	12500	12500
Cockerill	148	150
Cobepa	4515	4560
EBES	4400	4410
GB-Inno-BM	7450	7400
GBL	3170	3210
Gevaert	6010	6050
Hoboken	7180	7230
Intercom	3670	3600
Kredietbank	16300	16025
Petrofina	7850	7850
Soc Generale	3000	2945
Sofina	10000	10000
Solvay	8000	8120
Traction Elec	6800	6140
UCB	7380	7350
Unerg	2665	2695
Vieille Montagne	5740	5700

Current Stock Index: 3617.11
Previous: 3621.94

Frankfurt

	Close	Prev.
AEG	317	313
Allianz Vers	2423	2405
Altana	402	401
BASF	280	274.50
Bayer	301	293
Bay. Hypo bank	538	535
Bay Vereinsbank	540	536
BBC	318	314.80
BHF-Bank	503	502
BMW	576	573
Commerzbank	309.50	307.50
Conti Gummi	244.50	235
Daimler-Benz	1335	1287
Degussa	452	463
Deutsche Babcock	200	193
Deutsche Bank	795	784
Dresdner Bank	414	408
GHH	213.50	211
Harpener	381	380
Hochtief	960	950
Hoechst	271.80	284.30
Hoesch	183.50	182
Horten	189.90	189
Hussel	490	481
IWKA	278	270.50
Kali + Salz	348	340
Karstadt	329	330
Kaufhof	421	419
Kloeckner H-D	261.50	260
Kloeckner Werke	91	90.50
Krupp Stahl	160	168
Linde	785	694
Lufthansa	213	208
MAN	186	177
Mannesmann	217	211.50
Muench Rueck	2870	2850
Nixdorf	574	571
PKI	814	805
Porsche	1090	1060
Preussag	198	189
PWA	227.50	225.50
RWE	228	228
Rheinmetall	398	370
Schering	581	567
SEL	365	355
Siemens	614.80	610
Thyssen	163.50	160.50
Veba	281	272
Volkswagenwerk	561.50	556.50
Wella	830	819.50

Commerzbank Index: 1969.80
Previous: 1933.40

Hong Kong

	Close	Prev.
Bk East Asia	19.20	19.30
Cathay Pacific	5.70	5.60
Cheung Kong	20.70	20.40
China Light	16.20	16
Green Island	7.95	7.95
Hang Seng Bank	36	36
Henderson	2.125	2.15
China Gas	15.40	15.20
HK Electric	9	8.95
HK Realty A	10.50	10.50
HK Hotels	37.50	37.50
HK Land	6.10	6.05
HK Shang Bank	6.85	6.80
HK Telephone	11.90	11.50
HK Yaumatei	3.15	3.15
HK Wharf	6.90	6.85
Hutch Whampoa	28.80	28.80
Hysan	8.60	8.67
Jardine	12.50	12.50
Jardine Sec	12.20	12.40
Kowloon Motor	8.75	8.75
Miramar Hotel	3.60	3.575
New World	6.20	6.25
SHK Props	12.40	12.30
Stelux	1.73	1.72
Swire Pacific A	12.50	12.40
Tai Cheung	1.96	1.96
Wing On Co	1.48	1.50
Winsor	8.45	8.30
World Int'l	2.375	2.35

Hang Seng Index: 1787.96
Previous: 1773.76

Johannesburg

	Close	Prev.
AECI	1080	1080
Anglo American	4435	4425
Anglo Am Gold	22400	22000
Barlows	1770	1770
Blyvoor	1800	1750
Buffels	7250	7150
De Beers	2500	2490
Driefontein	5300	5225
Freegold	3200	3325
GFSA	3950	3950
Harmony	3875	3075
Hiveld Steel	675	670
Kloof	2200	2225
Nedbank	600	610
Rusplat	3250	3275
SA Brews	1010	1010
St Helena	4400	4400
Sasol	685	690
Welkom	2025	2050

Composite Stock Index: N.A.
Previous: 1421.90

London

	Close	Prev.
AA Corp	$11¼	$11⅛
Allied-Lyons	334	333
Anglo Am Gold	$55¾	$56¾
Ass Brit Foods	332	336
Asda-MFI Gp	146	146
Barclays	502	504
Bass	780	788
B.A.T.	376	378
Beecham	384	386
BL	39	39
Blue Circle	678	680
BOC Group	313	316
Boots	256	260
Bowater Indus	388	388
BP	575	576
Brit Telecom	232	234
Brit Aerospace	525	535
Britoil	175	178
BTR	315	315
Burmah	356	354
Cable Wireless	635	638
Cadbury Schw	161	165
Charter Cons	238	235
Commercial U	308	312
Cons Gold	447	447
Cookson Group	520	523
Courtaulds	287	282
Dalgety	260	263
De Beers ¢	632	640
Driefontein	$13⅝	$13¾
Fisons	568	566
Free St Ged	$8¼	$8¾
GEC	204	208
Gen Accident	819	822
GKN	343	343
Glaxo	980	980
Grand Met	388	395
GRE	849	859
Guinness	303	306
GUS	11¾	12¼
Hanson	184	185
Hawker	577	577
ICI	907	899
Imperial Group	372	372
Jaguar	490	478
Land Securities	318	318
Legal General	752	756
Lloyds Bank	537	559
Lonrho	252	254
Lucas	563	573
Marks and Sp	198	200
Metal Box	725	730
Midland Bank	534	536
Nat West Bank	760	760
P and O	520	530
Pilkington	430	431
Plessey	212	214
Prudential	769	782
Racal Elect	208	206
Randfontein	365	366½
Rank	549	554
Reed Intl	822	832
Reuters	414	415
Royal Dutch ¢	50½	50 45/64
RTZ	657	657
Saatchi	788	785
Sainsbury	366	372
Sears Holdings	135	134½
Shell	793	798
STC	134	140
Std Chartered	799	804
Storehouse	290	293
Sun Alliance	654	664
Tate and Lyle	565	568
Tesco	360	365
Thorn EMI	459	464
T.I. Group	551	538
Trafalgar Hse	299	298
THF	153	154
Ultramar	176	176
Unilever £	16 19/64	16 19/64
United Biscuits	240	243
Vickers	458	455
War Loan 3½ £	40⅛	40⅛
Woolworth	835	845

F.T. 30 Index: 1321.30
Previous: 1326.80
F.T.S.E. 100 Index: 1602.40
Previous: 1609.00

Milan

	Close	Prev.
Banca Comm	28025	26900
Cigahotels	6100	6050
CIR	15800	15510
Cred Ital	4100	3940
Eridania	5950	5780
Farmitalia	16400	15500
Fiat	13600	12720
Generali	145000	127500
IFI	28100	28500
Italcementi	70500	66200
Italgas	3825	3850
Italmobiliare	134950	125000
Mediobanca	270000	259000
Montedison	3259	3226
NBA	3981	3800
Olivetti	16800	16000
Pirelli	5690	5610
RAS	63000	54800
Rinascente	1201	1121
SIP	3800	3680
SME	2900	2420
Snia	6035	5915
Standa	15400	15500
Stet	6200	5925

MIB Current Index: 1732
Previous: 1635

Paris

	Close	Prev.
Air Liquide	750	728
Alsthom Atl.	453	457
Av Dassault	1381	1390
Bancaire	1105	1103
BIC	629	620
Bongrain	1850	1810
Bouygues	1085	1045
BSN-GD	3490	3480
Carrefour	2700	2630
Chargeurs	1030	1022
Club Med	504	491
Darty	3083	3015
Dumez	1300	1319
Elf-Aquitaine	311	294
Europe 1	1400	1420
Gen Eaux	1249	1250
Hachette	2999	3050
Lafarge Cop	1275	1202
Legrand	3720	3620
Lesieur	1025	1045
l'Oreal	3350	3290
Martell	1585	1603
Matra	2120	2030
Merlin	3165	3080
Michelin	2475	2485
Moet Hennessy	2280	2225
Moulinex	93	91.40
Occidentale	895	874
Pernod Ric	1027	1015
Perrier	709	710
Peugeot	929	923
Printemps	583	563
Radiotechn	828	807
Redoute	1870	1830
Roussel Uclaf	1215	1450
Sanofi	728	705
Skis Rossignol	1540	1380
Telemecan	3185	3155
Thomson CSF	1330	1186
Total	370	365

CAC Index: 354.60
Previous: 351.70

Singapore

	Close	Prev.
Cerebos	2.72	2.70
Cold Storage	2.88	2.87
DBS	5.60	5.60
Fraser Neave	6.40	6.20
How Par	2.36	2.32
Hume	1.78	1.77
Inchcape	1.56	1.57
Lum Chang	0.85	0.85
Malayan Banking	3.04	3.12
OCBC	6.45	6.40
OUB	2.59	2.57
OUE	1.86	1.88
Shangri-la	2.44	2.31
Sime Darby	1.32	1.34
S'pore Airlines	6.40	6.25
S'pore Land	2.41	2.41
S'pore Press	6.80	6.75
S Steamship	0.96	0.935
St Trading	2.47	2.48
UOB	3.28	3.28
United Overseas	0.94	0.92

Straits Times Ind Index: 654.80
Previous: 645.35

Stockholm

	Close	Prev.
AGA	N.Q.	190
Alfa Laval	N.Q.	367
Asea	360	358
Astra	480	585
Atlas Copco	220	222
Beijer	147	148
Boliden	170	170
Electrolux	276	281
Ericsson	265	266
Esselte	—	—
Fermenta	Susp.	—
Handelsbanken	394	409
Pharmacia	222	220
Saab-Scania	855	850
Sandvik	840	840
Skanska	152	148
SKF	344	345
SwedishMatch	350	342
Volvo	432	433

Affaersvaerlden Index: 652.90
Previous: 653.30

Sydney

	Close	Prev.
ACI	3.42	3.50
ANZ	5.78	5.56
BHP	8.80	8.56
Boral	4.30	4.25
Bougainville	2.72	2.65
Coles Myer	5.86	5.88
Comalco	2.45	2.40
CRA	6.42	6.40
CSR	3.38	3.40
Dunlop	3.45	3.45
Elders Ixl	4.40	4.35
ICI Australia	2.65	2.70
Magellan	1.38	1.35
MIM	2.28	2.25
Nat Aust Bank	6.14	6
News Corp	22.50	22.50
N Broken Hill	1.94	1.95
Poseidon	2.78	2.80
Old Coal Trust	1.60	1.58
Santos	4.08	4
Thomas Nation	3.70	3.60
Western Mining	3.25	3.30
Westpac Banking	5.36	5.32
Woodside	0.96	0.94

All Ordinaries Index: 1241.50
Previous: 1228.20

Tokyo

	Close	Prev.
Akai	370	370
Asahi Chemical	858	866
Asahi Glass	1290	1340
Bank of Tokyo	809	795
Bridgestone	727	742
Canon	1080	1020
Casio	1440	1430
C.Itoh	449	446
Dai Nippon Print	1910	1900
Daiwa House	1440	1460
Daiwa Securities	1500	1520
Fanuc	6950	6840
Fuji Bank	1480	1480
Fuji Photo	2640	2500
Fujitsu	1020	976
Hitachi	910	885
Hitachi Cable	930	920
Honda	1170	1150
Japan Air Lines	9950	10070
Kajima	875	894
Kansai Power	2300	2300
Kawasaki Steel	165	164
Kirin Brewery	1420	1410
Komatsu	486	495
Kubota	356	355
Kyocera	4220	4240
Matsu Elec Inds	1540	1510
Matsu Elec Works	1430	1460
Mitsubishi Bank	1470	1470
Mitsubishi Chem	735	742
Mitsubishi Elec	352	354
Mitsubishi Heavy	372	389
Mitsubishi Corp	779	771
Mitsui and Co	447	450
Mitsukoshi	1090	1080
Mitsumi	1160	1180
NEC	1600	1550
NGK Insulators	965	952
Nikko Sec	1070	1080
Nippon Kogaku	1060	1040
Nippon Oil	1130	1150
Nippon Steel	169	164
Nippon Yusen	405	410
Nissan	551	549
Nomura Sec	2060	2060
Olympus	1290	1290
Pioneer	2300	2240
Ricoh	945	920
Sharp	1050	1020
Shimazu	1080	1100
Shinetsu Chemical	1280	1250
Sony	3600	3520
Sumitomo Bank	1840	1850
Sumitomo Chem	371	374
Sumitomo Marine	890	902
Sumitomo Metal	145	145
Taisei Corp	509	510
Taisho Marine	738	759
Takeda Chem	1590	1610
TDK	4020	4030
Teijin	820	515
Tokio Marine	1250	1280
Tokyo Elec. Power	3840	3910
Toppan Printing	1530	1540
Toray Ind	574	560
Toshiba	420	412
Toyota	1520	1460
Yamaichi Sec	1030	1050

Nikkei 225: 14670.77
Previous: 14619.61
New Index: 1205.10
Previous: 1204.97

Zurich

	Close	Prev.
Adia	6325	6275
Alusuisse	705	700
Autophon	8100	8100
Bank Leu	3600	3650
Brown Boveri	1895	1870
Ciba Geigy	3550	3510
Credit Suisse	3800	2795
Electrowatt	3575	3550
Interdiscount	5275	5100
Jacob Suchard	7720	7775
Jelmoli	3450	3450
Landis Gyr	1900	1870
Moevenpick	6570	6600
Nestle	8400	8325
Oerlikon-B	1840	1800
Roche Baby	11400	11200
Sandoz	1790	1775
Schindler	3925	3900
Sulzer	630	620
Surveillance	6150	6200
Swissair	1700	1670
SBC	564	562
Swiss Reinsurance	3350	3375
Swiss Volksbank	2530	2530
Union Bank	5610	5600
Winterthur	7480	7300
Zurich Ins	3650	3540

SBC Index: 647.10
Previous: 644.60

N.Q.: not quoted; N.A.: not available; xd: ex-dividend.

Toronto May 29

Canadian stocks via AP

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Close	Chg.
2450	Abti Prce	$24⅜	24¼	24⅜	
12700	Agnico E	$20¼	20	20¼	+ ⅛
2300	Agra Ind A	$15¾	15½	15¾	+ ¼
17434	Alt Energy	$12¾	12½	12½	— ¼
47200	Alta Nat	$13½	13⅜	13⅜	
1089	Algoma St	$15⅛	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
19000	A Barrick o	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
15400	Atco I f	$8¾	8½	8¾	+ ⅛
46876	BCED	35	440	470	—25
2000	BCED A	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
11964	BP Canada	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
45398	Bank BC	345	340	340	
463927	Bank N S	$15⅛	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
20800	Baton	$24	24	24	
10183	Bonanza R	185	180	182	— 8
1300	Bralorne	135	135	135	+ 5
5350	Bramalea	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
400	Brenda M	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
100453	BCFP	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
140255	BC Res	144	136	141	+ 5
14416	BC Phone	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
500	Brunswk	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
100	Budd Can	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
33743	CAE	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
400	CCL A	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
37440	CCL B f	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
25867	Cad Frv	$19	19	19	[illegible]
7250	Campeau f	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
6073	C Nor West	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
6460	C Packrs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
300	Can Trust	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
208	CGE	$103	102	103	— 3
387254	CI Bk Com	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
36250	CTire A f	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
730	C Util B	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
1700	Cara	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
11026	Celanese	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
17792	Centrl Tr	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
97348	Cineplex	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
5600	C Distb A	$8	7⅞	8	
9300	CDistb B f	$8	7¾	7⅞	
12551	CTL Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
4233	Coseka R	130	125	125	— 5
2758	Conron A	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3700	Crownx	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
15500	Czar Res	140	125	126	— 4
6945	Denison A p	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
118075	Denison B f	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1800	Develcon	360	345	360	+15
2508	Dicknsn A f	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
900	Dicknsn B	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
37062	Dofasco	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
101000	Domtar	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3300	Du Pont A	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
456075	Dylex A	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
225	Elcthm X	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3000	Emco	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
4200	Equity Svr	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
9670	FCA Intl	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
22500	C Falcon C	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
182815	Ficnbrdge	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
64460	Fed Ind A	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
200	Fed Pion	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
18945	F City Fin	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
3400	Gendis A	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
23900	Gibraltar	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
6450	Goldcorp f	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
700	Graff G	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
12488	GL Forest	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
12328	Greyhnd	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
500	H Group A	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
22887	Hawker	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
2401	Hayes D	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
100860	Hees Intl	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
10340	H Bay Co	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
78325	Imasco	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
33415	Indal	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
4147	Inland Gas	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
68450	I Corona o	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
128500	Intl Thom	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
12046	Inter Pipe	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
100	Ipsco	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
250	Ivaco B	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
12100	Jannock	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
500	Kelsey H	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1566	Kerr Add	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
9536	Lobatt	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
37500	Lacana	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1800	LOnt Cem	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
6162	Loblaw Co	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
4100	Lumonics	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
34890	Magna A f	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
6400	MDS H A	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
17900	MICC	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
57272	Mclan H X	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2474	Maritime f	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1200	Merland E	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
125055	Molson A f	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1100	Molson B	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
4296	Nabisco L	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
110623	Noranda	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2170	Norcen	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
132330	Nva Alta f	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2800	Nowsco W	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
43024	NuWst sa A	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3310	Oakwood	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
17515	Omnibus o	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
18602	Oshawa A f	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
82650	Pac W Airln	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
4000	Pamour	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
600	PanCan P	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
8120	Pine Point	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
56701	Placer	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
22700	Que Sturg o	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
4083	Rayrock f	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2301	Redpath	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1210	ReedSt I Sp	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
800	Rogers A	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
5208	Roman	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
100	Rothman	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
45400	Sceptre	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1650	Scotts f	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
311089	Sears Can	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
800	Selkirk A f	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
17086	Shell Can	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1557	Sherritt	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1780	Slater B f	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
4930	Southam	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
12407	Spar Aero f	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
53130	Stelco A	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3085	Sulpetro	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1674	Teck Cor A	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
21542	Teck B f	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
11800	Tex Can	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
48430	Thom N A	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
113230	Tor Dm Bk	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
13618	Torstar B f	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
11425	Traders A f	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3810	Trns Mt	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
43915	TrnAlta UA	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
50180	TrCan PL	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
11525	Trimac	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
16787	Trilon A	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
820	Trizec A f	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
333000	Turbo	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
8459	Unicorp A f	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
37996	Un Carbid	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
4594	U Entprise	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1112	U Keno	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
6550	Versil A f	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2100	Vestgron	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
11230	Wardair	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
32	Weldwood	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
18600	Westmin	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
8150	Weston	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
7911	Woodwd A	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Total sales 18,9[illegible] shares

	Close	Previous
TSE 300 Index:	3,107.4[illegible]	3,097.10

Montreal May 29

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Close	Chg.
87890	Bank Mont	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3801	BombrdrA	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
5050	BombrdrB	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1700	CB Pak	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
60948	Cascades	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
600	CIL	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
12200	ConBath	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
11802	DomTxtA	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
13025	Gaz Metro	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
14400	MntTrst	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
123800	NatBk Cda	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
77126	Power Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
31067	Provigo	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1100	RollandA	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
120	RollandB	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
17793	Royal Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
7258	RoyTrstco	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
4190	SteinbrgA	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Total Sales 4,426,438 shares.

	Close	Previous
Industrials Index:	1,481.89	1,489.89

SCIENCE
IN THE IHT EVERY THURSDAY, A FULL PAGE ON RECENT DISCOVERIES IN SCIENCE AND MEDICINE

"There is no Packwood-Dole ... the House and Senate budget plans ... estimates ...

SPORTS

...alenzuela ...oes Down ...o Mets, 5-2

The Associated Press

EW YORK — After pitching hit shutouts in his last two s, Fernando Valenzuela of Los les had nowhere to go but n.

own he went, as the New York beat the Dodgers, 5-2, on sday night on the strength of breaking doubles by Ray

ASEBALL ROUNDUP

ht and Keith Hernandez, and itching of Sid Fernandez. The y was the Mets' fifth in a row ave them a three-game sweep e Dodgers.

think it says something for our se that we scored five runs off zuela," said Davey Johnson, fets manager. "That's proba- heard of against him."

enzuela had won six of his us seven decisions and his ree starts. Most recently, he itched two-hitters against eal and Philadelphia.

against the Mets, the Dodger lded all five runs on six hits uncharacteristically high six in seven innings.

ndez, who was traded by dgers to the Mets in 1983, ght innings and gave up four cluding a leadoff homer in h by Mike Marshall. Fer- walked two and struck out

les 5, Giants 4: At Philadel- ilfit Thompson, batting just d 0-for-4 in the game, sin- me Steve Jeltz with two outs inth inning for the Phillies.

es 8, A's 6: In the American at Oakland, Larry Sheets l twice and drove in four l Ripken added a two-run shot and reliever Brad Havens pitched 4⅓ perfect innings for Baltimore.

Yankees 2, Mariners 0: At Seattle, Dennis Rasmussen pitched three-hit ball for 8⅔ innings and Mike Pagliarulo drove in two runs with a homer and double.

Tigers 7, Angels 4: At Anaheim, California, Detroit starter Dave LaPoint pitched five no-hit innings and Lou Whitaker and Lance Parrish hit home runs for the Tigers. LaPoint was driven from the game by Dick Schofield's grand slam homer in the seventh.

Ray Stubblebine/The Associated Press

Mike Scioscia of the Dodgers, bottom, tags Keith Hernandez in a collision at home plate during the Mets' victory.

Bird Propels Celtics to 2-0 Lead Over Rockets

By Thomas Bonk
Los Angeles Times Service

BOSTON — Until the Houston Rockets figure out a way to slow down Larry Bird, they're probably not going to have much luck against the Boston Celtics.

That was in evidence Thursday night when Bird, recently crowned as the NBA's Most Valuable Player, an award he has won for three straight seasons, scored 31 points in a thoroughly dominating performance that carried the Celtics to a 117-95 victory in Boston Garden.

Now, the Celtics have a 2-0 lead in the best-of-seven championship series. They can wrap up the title without ever coming back here to play another game in the old building atop a train station where they have won 40 consecutive games.

What chance do the Rockets have? Probably not much, Bird said.

"I thought Houston had to win at least one here," he said. "And now we have a 2-0 advantage. We feel we are not going to lose at home, and we are not going down there to split. We are going down to win. I hope this is our last game here, but you never know."

All that is certain is that the series shifts to Houston for the next three games, so perhaps a change of scenery will help the Rockets.

At the same time, a better defensive plan on Bird would help the Rockets even more. Maybe they can try all five players on Bird, because Rodney McCray alone couldn't do a thing with him.

"It's hard, but we have to find a way," McCray said. "If we want to win this series, we have to come up with a better defensive scheme than just putting one player on him."

Said Bird: "I don't think they can handle it. I think it's our advantage.

"If they double up on me, I will swing the ball around."

Bird spent 44 minutes putting on his own instructional clinic. He made 12 of 19 shots, three from beyond the three-point stripe.

"He was on fire," said Jimmie Rodgers, the Celtic assistant coach. "When the fire is burning that hot, you just throw some more gasoline on it and let him go."

Away Bird went, along with any lingering suspense. Bird also had 8 rebounds and 7 assists, and in the second quarter he turned the game around with 13 points.

The first of Bird's three-pointers gave the Celtics their first 10-point lead, 48-38, and Boston protected nearly all of that for the remainder of the first half, which ended at 59-50.

Bird was just as effective, if not more so, in the third quarter. He dropped another three-pointer to raise the Celtic lead to 73-56 and ran downcourt with a raised fist.

Bird quickly sank another jumper, again shadowed only by McCray out on the wing. Houston's Akeem Olajuwon picked up his fourth foul, Johnson converted a three-point play and a little later Bird sat down for his first rest of the game.

He stayed on the bench exactly 58 seconds. Bird came back into the game and ended the quarter with an underhand scoop after he first faked a fall-away jumper to bring the defense out on him.

The Associated Press

Larry Bird, right, battles with Rockets' Akeem Olajuwon.

That little piece of trickery ended a 34-19 quarter for the Celtics and gave them an 84-69 lead going into the fourth period. By then, it was largely over. The Celtics eventually ballooned their lead to 98-71.

"Custer didn't make any damn speeches, so I'm not going to either," Rocket Coach Bill Fitch said. "We were humiliated."

If defending against Bird didn't give the Rockets enough problems, trying to find some offense surely did. Olajuwon had 21 points, and Ralph Sampson came back from his terrible Game 1 to score 18, but they combined for only three baskets in the second half.

The Rockets' starting guards never got untracked, with Robert Reid shooting 3 of 10 and Lewis Lloyd 4 of 9, and that hurt the team immensely because the Celtic defense was able to fall back into the middle and concentrate on the Rockets' big men.

"We don't look like the team that brought us here," Olajuwon said. "We have to regroup. We're down, 2-0, and we can't afford to lose."

...ndl, Navratilova Advance in Paris; ...ryd Continues Swedish Exodus

The Associated Press

S — Ivan Lendl and Mar- ratilova, the top seeds, ad- to the fourth round of the pen on Friday.

defeated Argentina's Miniussi, 6-1, 6-1, 6-2. va beat West Germany's orwick, 6-3, 6-3.

nders Jarryd, men's sev- fell, 6-4, 6-2, 6-3, to Ulf another Swede ranked e world. "I have no fight- any more," Jarryd said.

pen began with four mong the men's seeds; ains only No. 2 Mats Wi- defending champion.

arrison of the United ded 10th in the women's 6-2, 6-2, to Italy's Lanra s did Terry Phelps, an seeded 16th, to Katerina f Bulgaria, 7-6, 6-0.

oint, thousands of peo- acuated from Court 1 of l Garros stadium after a ackage" was found. Po- turned out to be an in a travel bag.

interrupted play be- den's Jan Gunnarson tina's Guillermo Vilas, ed. But the match re- t an hour later and Vi- 6, 6-2, 3-6, 6-1.

fourth-seeded Yannick Spain's Fernando Luna, -4, 6-3. In the fourth will play No. 13 Johan only seeded American eat Luiz Mattar of Bra- 3-6, 2-6, 6-3.

Andres Gómez, men's Sweden's Kent Carls- , 5-7, 6-3.

seeds advancing were lia Kohde-Kilsch, over wec, 6-0, 6-3; No. 6, wa, over Tine Scheuer 6-4; No. 7, Kathy Rin- , over Ros Fairbank, Caterina Lindqvist, nder, 4-6, 6-4, 6-3.

Reuters-United Press International

Anders Jarryd, who was eliminated from the French Open.

Ian Botham Is Suspended For 2 Months

New York Times Service

LONDON — England's leading cricketer, Ian Botham, who has admitted in print that he occasionally smoked marijuana, has been banned from the playing fields until July 31 as punishment for his behavior.

The affair has stirred up wide agitation in Britain. It is the first case concerned with drugs to affect the once patrician game that has in recent years taken a plebeian turn.

Botham, whose profile is decidedly not in the traditions accumulated by cricket in its centuries-old history, was suspended Thursday by the Test and County Cricket Board for revealing his association with marijuana in a recent newspaper article.

The incident has inspired division among cricket fans. Some believe his actions have been insupportable. Others contend that he is being victimized by a stick-in-the mud attitude that refuses to acknowledge that what was cricket yesterday is not cricket today.

Botham, 30, wears his hair longer than cricketers were wont to do in earlier times. He was mentioned in the press in connection with a sex scandal during a cricket tour of the West Indies, where some of the best cricketers are produced. Botham is also represented in the sport by an agent.

While the short suspension may not have satisfied either of the extreme partisans of chastisement or exoneration, some authorities believe that the decision, which prevents this leading all-rounder from playing for his country and his county, Somerset, amounts to little more than a slap on the wrist.

[Botham said in an interview published in the Sun newspaper Friday that he was "absolutely gutted," by the decision, Reuters reported from London. "It's like the end of the world," he said.]

SPORTS BRIEFS

Couples Leads Kemper Golf With 64

BETHESDA, Maryland (AP) — Fred Couples shot an eight-under-par 64, tying a course record, to take a 3-stroke lead over three players after the first round of the Kemper Open golf tournament.

Larry Mize, Tom Sieckmann and Charles Bolling each carded 67s on the 7,173-yard (6,533-meter) Congressional Golf Course on Thursday.

NCAA Probation for Memphis State

MISSION, Kansas (UPI) — The NCAA has imposed a two-year probation on Memphis State University after an investigation into the school's practices of financial aid to athletes, NCAA officials said.

The officials said Thursday that the NCAA had ordered Memphis State to return just over $977,700 its basketball team earned in the Division I men's championship tournaments in 1985 and 1986.

For the Record

New England Patriots wide receiver Irving Fryar, in a newspaper interview published Friday in Boston, denied allegations that he had gambled on football games. The National Football League is investigating the allegations, which a league spokesman termed "rumors." *(AP)*

New Stars Arise on World Cup Horizon

International Herald Tribune

MEXICO CITY — Stars are the making of all tournaments.

Diego Maradona, Michel Platini and Zico, that almost-holy trinity, are in Mexico for the World Cup, yet the Argentine's temper, the Frenchman's nerves and the Brazilian's frailty on the grand occasion make their artistry vulnerable.

Whether Paolo Rossi can emerge a second time around from his dulled shadow, whether Karl-Heinz Rummenigge or those older Brazilians, Socrates, Falcão and Cerezo, can peak once more is as much a medical as a mental challenge.

So which "new" stars will arise at this World Cup?

Algeria: Lakhdar Belloumi, now 27, is paying a terrible price for staying home after devastating West Germany in 1982: A leg shattered by Libyan cynicism, an ankle snapped on a wretched pitch. If his flair has rusted, watch Rabah Madjer, the scorer for FC Porto.

Argentina: It is now or never Maradona to behave and fulfill. He is one of few who doubt that Claudio Borghi, 21, can share his limelight. Last year Borghi was the third-choice center-forward for the Argentinos Juniors; this month AC Milan paid $2.1 million for him to play a year with the reserves while Italy's import embargo remains in force. Why? Instant touch, surging runs and a hunger to organize; but, too, a nasty streak for which he was sent off in Paris recently. Borghi is an introverted, Bible-reading product of the back streets of Buenos Aires, fatherless from the age of 9.

Belgium: Vincenzo Scifo, small, dark haired, a touch of Italian inventiveness amid Flemish muscle. The dream call to his father's homeland never came, Anderlecht paid Scifo $110,000 and $5,000 per month to stay. At least one Italian believes Belgium's gain was Italy's loss. Said referee Paolo Bergamo, "Scifo played as if from another planet."

Brazil: An aging nucleus still needing goals. Walter Casagrande, a tall, elastic and confident 22-year-old from São Paulo, has lived down a cocaine charge at 19 and, with his back to the goal, can kill a ball with his right foot, swivel and kick a whiplash volley with his left. The youngster Müller, named after West Germany's Gerd, has reflexes to challenge.

Bulgaria: Italians fear Plamen Getov's free kicks, but they will need to watch Georgi Dimitrov, the big defender who scores from set pieces.

Canada: If a star exists he should kindly show himself. The flamboyant, Italian-born goalie Tino Lettieri or his young rival, Paul Dolan, are bound to see action. Slim Dale Mitchell is the likeliest scorer and West Bromwich Albion winger Carl Valentine is one of the few not drawing unemployment benefits or playing indoor soccer.

Denmark: So many individuals of quality. If Jan Molby's bulk suggests he will have heavy going in the sun, his eye and touch compensate. This could be the time for Michael Laudrup's smooth, economic finishing touch to disprove those who say he disappears when the heat is on.

England: Goalkeeper Peter Shilton's magnificent obsession has to be broken, orchestrator Glenn Hoddle must now, if ever, prove artist above the runners and Ray Wilkins must organize. The one opponents dread most is Mark Hateley of AC Milan.

France: Platini, the prince, and his effervescent midfield must find the courage to indulge Parisian flair abroad. The time is ripe for a goal-scoring forward, time that the enigmatic Dominique Rocheteau, 31, stopped wasting invention on injuries of the mind and showed once and for all the d'Artagnan thrust with which he is blessed.

West Germany: If Rummenigge is as injured as they say, if Jekyll and Hyde goalie Harald Schumacher is not to be overburdened, then Rudi Völler must, so soon after surgery, make use of the reflexes and scoring instincts that are Germany's sharpest since Gerd Müller.

Hungary: Even before Tibor Nyilasi was ruled out with back trouble, Lajos Detari began stealing the spotlight. The blond Detari, just 23, roams behind the main strikers, creating space with marvelous timing. He is always available, quick with either foot, sharp around the goal and not afraid to put a foot on the ball.

Iraq: Stalwarts at both ends: Raad Hammoudi, for a decade the outstanding goalkeeper in the Mideast, and striker Hussein Saeed, 28, with a flair for the big occasion.

Italy: They say Bruno Conti, the swift winger of 1982, is coming to the boil again. They hope Gianluca Vialli, the 21-year-old striker for Sampdoria, is ready to eclipse Rossi. But with none so destined to score as Rossi, none so intimidating as Claudio Gentile, none so creative as Giancarlo Antognoni, Italy needs Antonio di Gennaro to generate a champion's rhythm from midfield.

Mexico: A dentist who earns $375,000 abroad, Hugo Sánchez is set to become either king or outcast in his homeland. Stocky, quick and intuitive near the goal, Sánchez has out-Maradona-ed Maradona in Spain.

Morocco: Mohammed Timoumi, the "African Pelé," hits Mexico after months of pain through fouls that blunted his speedy inspiration from midfield. One who feeds off Timoumi is Aziz Bouderbala, who has been scoring with right and left and head for Sion in Switzerland.

Northern Ireland: Pat Jennings, the granddaddy of all goalkeepers, celebrates his 41st birthday in his 118th international, against Brazil. Irish romance being what it is, maybe David Campbell, a nimble 20-year-old star in the making for Nottingham Forest, will share in Jennings' finest hours.

Paraguay: Out of a population of three million, a genuine world star: Julio Romero. A born general who plies his trade in Brazil with Fluminense, and in past years with the New York Cosmos, Romero has challenged and beaten Enzo Francescoli of Uruguay as the South American player of the year.

Poland: Zbigniew Boniek, the dynamic redhead, carries Pope John Paul's blessing, but opponents have been staggered by Dariusz Dziekanowski's heavenly strikes from midfield. Setting all manner of transfer records in zlotys, Dziekanowski, 23, has scored 11 goals in 29 internationals and Italians rate his two-footed skills above those of Boniek.

Portugal: Paulo Futre, his country's most precocious international three years ago at age 17, is inevitably sought by the rich Spanish teams. His bursts compensate for the loss through injury of that cunning winger Fernando Chalana.

Scotland: Graeme Souness's last World Cup. Paul McStay's first. Should spite get the better of Souness's immaculate passing, McStay — who has experienced a world youth cup in Mexico — will show that, at 21, he is a future captain as well as a gifted child whom Leeds, Nottingham Forest and Manchester United pursued at age 12.

Spain: Look away from the butchery at the back and see why Real Madrid signed Emilio Butragueno, 22, for $2.25 million five years to deter Barcelona and Inter Milan. "*El Buitre,*" the vulture, has tight and subtle skills to augment the speed and an ability to hit the target that ridicules the famed coach who once advised him to stick to basketball.

South Korea: The old and the new: Cha Bum Keun's "last mission" after eight splendid pioneering seasons in West Germany. And Choi Soon Ho, taller than an Asian player has right to be, capable of running 100 meters in 11.8 seconds.

Soviet Union: Oleg Blokhin is in revival, and his Kiev colleagues are the body of the national side, but Oleg Protasov, the young man of Dnepropetrovsk, is outscoring them all. Last season, celebrating his coming of age, Protasov scored five World Cup qualifying goals and 35 goals in 34 league games.

Uruguay: Lean and lanky, but soon to be fat in the wallet, Francescoli has just joined Racing Club Paris in another $2 million transfer. The French will adore this elegant playmaker and opportunist scorer.

ROB HUGHES

Schedule of World Cup Television Broadcasts

SATURDAY, MAY 31

Britain: Italy vs. Bulgaria, 7:00 P.M., whole match (BBC1).

Denmark: Ita. vs Bulg., 7:00 P.M.-10:00 P.M. (Danmarks Radio).

France: Ita. vs. Bulg., 8:00 P.M.-9:45 P.M. (TF1).

Spain: Ita. vs. Bulg., 8:00 P.M. (Ch.1).

Sweden: Ita. vs. Bulg., 7:30 P.M.-9:45 P.M. (TV1).

Switzerland: Ita. vs. Bulg., 8:00 P.M. (TSR, TSI).

West Germany: Ita. vs. Bulg., 6:55 P.M.-10:00 P.M. (ARD).

SUNDAY, JUNE 1

Britain: France vs. Canada, 11:00 P.M., whole match (BBC1).

Denmark: Brazil vs. Spain, 7:00 P.M.-10:15 P.M.; Fra. vs. Can., 11:45 P.M.-2:00 A.M. (Danmarks Radio).

France: Fra. vs. Can., midnight-1:30 A.M. (TF1). Braz. vs. Spain, 7:57 P.M.-9:50 P.M. (Antenne 2).

Hong Kong: Italy vs. Bulgaria, 1:45 A.M.-4:00 A.M., 7:58 P.M.-8:01 P.M., 10:30 P.M.-1:15 A.M. (Jade). Ita. vs. Bulg., 1:45 A.M.-4:00 A.M., 5:55 P.M.-8:30 P.M. (Pearl).

Spain: Braz. vs. Spain, 8:00 P.M. (Ch.1).

Sweden: Braz. vs. Spain, 7:55 P.M.-9:45 P.M. (TV2).

Switzerland: Braz. vs. Spain, 8:00 P.M. (TSI, DRS). Fra.vs. Can., midnight (DRS, TSI).

West Germany: Braz. vs. Spain, 7:30 P.M.-10:00 P.M.; Fra. vs. Can., 11:45 P.M.-1:50 A.M. (ZDF).

MONDAY, JUNE 2

Britain: Argentina vs. South Korea/Soviet Union vs. Hungary, 7:00 P.M. (BBC1).

Denmark: Soviet Union. vs. Hung., 7:00 P.M.-10:00 P.M.; Arg. vs. S.Kor., 11:45 P.M.-1:030 A.M. (Danmarks Radio).

France: Fra. vs. Can., 9:15 A.M.-10:45 A.M.; Soviet Union vs. Hung., 8:00 P.M.-9:45 P.M.; Arg. vs. S.Kor., 10:00 P.M.-11:30 P.M. (TF1). Poland vs. Morocco, 11:55 P.M.-1:50 A.M. (Antenne 2).

Hong Kong: Braz. vs. Spain, 1:45 A.M.-4:00 A.M.; Fra. vs. Can., 5:45 A.M.-7:45 A.M. (Jade). Braz. vs. Spain, 1:45 A.M.-4:00 A.M.; Fra. vs. Can., 5:45 A.M.-7:45 A.M. (Pearl). **Spain:** Soviet Union vs. Hung., 8:00 P.M. (Ch.2).

Sweden: Soviet Union vs. Hung., 7:55 P.M.-9:45 P.M. (TV1).

Switzerland: Soviet Union vs. Hung., 8:00 P.M.; Arg. vs. S.Kor., 8:00 P.M. (TSI, TSR). Mor.vs. Pol., midnight (DRS, TSI).

West Germany: Soviet Union vs. Hung./Arg. vs. S.Kor., 7:50 P.M.-10:30 P.M.; Mor. vs. Pol., 11:45 P.M.-2:00 A.M. (ARD).

TUESDAY, JUNE 3

Britain: England vs. Portugal, 11:00 P.M., whole match (BBC1).

Denmark: Mexico vs. Belgium, 10:05 P.M.-11:45 P.M.; Port. vs. Eng., 11:45 P.M.-2:00 A.M. (Danmarks Radio).

France: Argentina vs. South Korea, 9:00 A.M.-10:30 A.M. (TF1). Mor. vs. Pol., 10:00 A.M.-11:35 A.M.; Algeria vs. N. Ireland, 8:00 P.M.-11:35 P.M.; Mexico vs. Belgium, 7:57 P.M.-9:50 P.M. (Antenne 2).

Hong Kong: Arg. vs. S.Kor., 1:45 A.M.-4:00 A.M.; Mor. vs. Pol., 5:45 A.M.-7:45 A.M. (Jade). Soviet Union vs. Hung., 1:45 A.M.-4:00 A.M.; Mor. vs. Pol., 5:45 A.M.-7:45 A.M. (Pearl).

Spain: Alg. vs. N.Ire., 8:00 P.M. (Ch.1). Port. vs. Eng., midnight (Ch.2).

Sweden: Mex.vs. Belg., 8:00 P.M.-9:45 P.M. (TV2). Port. vs. Eng., 11:55 P.M.-1:45 A.M. (TV1).

Switzerland: Mex. vs. Belg., 8:00 P.M.; Alg. vs. N.Ire., 8:00 P.M. (TSI, DRS, TSR). Port. vs. Eng., midnight (DRS, TSI).

West Germany: Mex. vs. Belg./Alg. vs. N.Ire., 7:30 P.M.-10:30 P.M.; Port. vs. Eng., 11:45 P.M.-1:50 A.M. (ZDF).

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 4

Britain: West Germany vs. Uruguay, 7:00 P.M., second half (BBC1).

Denmark: W.Ger. vs. Urug., 7:55 P.M.-10:00 P.M.; Denmark vs. Scotland, 11:30 P.M.-2:00 A.M. (Danmarks Radio).

France: Port. vs. Eng., 9:15 A.M.-10:30 A.M.; W.Ger. vs. Urug., 8:00 P.M.-9:45 P.M.; Paraguay vs. Iraq, 10:00 P.M.-11:30 P.M.; Den. vs. Scot., midnight-1:30 A.M.(TF1).

Hong Kong: Mex. vs. Bel., 1:45 A.M.-4:00 A.M.; Port. vs. Eng., 5:45 A.M.-7:45 A.M. (Jade).

Spain: W.Ger. vs. Urug., 8:00 P.M. (Ch.1). Den. vs. Scot., midnight (Ch.2).

Sweden: W.Ger. vs. Urug., 8:00 P.M.-9:45 P.M. (TV2). Den. vs. Scot., 11:55 P.M.-1:45 A.M. (TV1).

Switzerland: W.Ger. vs. Urug., 8:00 A.M.; Para. vs. Iraq, 8:00 P.M. (TSR, TSI). Den. vs. Scot., midnight (DRS, TSI).

West Germany: W.Ger. vs. Urug./Para. vs. Iraq, 7:50 P.M.-10:30 P.M.; Den. vs. Scot., 11:45 P.M.-2:00 A.M. (ARD).

THURSDAY, JUNE 5

Britain: Bulgaria vs. South Korea, 11:00 P.M., second half (BBC1).

Denmark: France vs. Soviet Union, 7:55 P.M.-10:00 P.M.; Italy vs. Argentina, 11:45 P.M.-1:30 A.M. (Danmarks Radio).

France: Den. vs. Scot., 10:15 A.M.-11:45 A.M.; Ita. vs. Arg., 10:00 P.M.-11:30 P.M. (TF1). France vs. Soviet Union, 7:57 P.M.-9:50 P.M.; Bulgaria vs. South Korea, 11:55 P.M.-1:50 A.M. (Antenne 2).

Hong Kong: Uruguay vs. West Germany, 1:45 A.M.-4:00 A.M.; Den. vs. Scot., 5:45 A.M.-7:45 A.M. (Jade). Para. vs. Iraq, 1:45 A.M.-4:00 A.M.; Den. vs. Scot., 5:45 A.M.-7:45 A.M. (Pearl).

Spain: Ita. vs. Arg., 8:00 P.M. (Ch.1). Fra. vs. Soviet Union, midnight (Ch.2).

Sweden: Ita. vs. Arg., 7:55 P.M.-9:45 P.M. (TV1).

Switzerland: Ita. vs. Arg., 8:00 P.M.; Fra. vs. Soviet Union, 8:00 P.M. (TSI, DRS). Bulg. vs. S.Kor., midnight (DRS, TSI).

West Germany: Ita. vs. Arg./Fra. vs. Soviet Union, 7:50 P.M.-10:57 P.M.; Bulg. vs. S.Kor., 11:45 P.M.-2:00 A.M. (ARD).

FRIDAY, JUNE 6

Britain: Brazil vs. Algeria, 7:00 P.M., second half (BBC1).

Denmark: Braz. vs. Alg., 7:55 P.M.-22:00 P.M.; Morocco vs. England, 11:45 P.M.-2:00 A.M. (Danmarks Radio).

France: Ita. vs. Arg., 10:15 A.M.-11:45 A.M.; Braz. vs. Alg., 10:00 P.M.-11:30 P.M.; Mor. vs. Eng. midnight-1:30 A.M. (TF1). Bulg. vs. S.Kor., 10h00 A.M.-11:35 A.M.; Hong Kong vs. Canada, 7:57 P.M.-9:50 P.M. (Antenne 2). **Hong Kong:** Ita. vs. Arg., 1:45 A.M.-4:00 A.M.; Bulg. vs. S.Kor., 5:45 A.M.-7:45 A.M. (JADE). Fra. vs. Soviet Union, 1:45 A.M.-4:00 A.M.; Bulg. vs. S.Kor., 5:45 A.M.-7:45 A.M. (Pearl).

Spain: Braz. vs. Alg., 8:00 P.M. (Ch.1).

Sweden: Braz. vs. Alg., 8:00 P.M.-9:45 P.M. (TV1). Mor. vs. Eng., 11:55 P.M.-1:45 A.M. (TV2).

Switzerland: Braz. vs. Alg., 8:00 P.M./Hungary vs. Canada, 8:00 P.M. (TSR, TSI, DRS). Mor. vs. Eng., midnight (DRS, TSI).

West Germany: Braz. vs. Alg./Hung. vs. Can.; 7:30 P.M.-10:30 P.M.; Mor. vs. Eng., 11:50 P.M.-1:50 A.M. (ZDF).

...REBOARD

Transition

...ASEBALL.
...erican League
...rchased the contract of ...tcher, from Tacoma of the ...ague. Released Steve Hen- ...r.
...d George Shittett, pitcher, and assigned him to Sarasota of the Gulf Coast League.

National League
CINCINNATI—Placed Mario Soto, pitcher, on the 15-day disabled list. Purchased Chris Welsh, pitcher, from Denver of the American Association.

COLLEGE
CHERRY BOWL—Named Ronald Speers and John Tomlinson directors of the Cherry Bowl.
GORDON—Named John Block athletic director and men's basketball coach.

Basketball

NBA Championship

THURSDAY'S RESULT
Game 2 (At Boston)

HOUSTON

	fg	fga	ft	fta	r	a	pf	pts
McCray	5	11	0	0	3	5	4	10
Olajuwon	8	16	5	10	10	3	4	21
Sampson	7	14	4	6	8	4	2	18
Lloyd	4	9	0	0	1	3	4	8
Reid	3	10	0	0	3	5	3	6
Wiggins	3	4	2	2	2	1	3	8
Petersen	3	12	2	2	5	2	2	8
Leavell	2	7	0	0	3	3	1	5
Morris	2	6	2	3	3	0	0	6
Ehlo	0	2	2	2	1	0	0	2
McDowell	1	1	1	2	2	0	0	3
Walters	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	38	92	18	27	44	27	24	95

BOSTON

	fg	fga	ft	fta	r	a	pf	pts
McHale	9	14	7	8	7	4	3	25
Bird	12	19	4	4	8	7	0	31
Parish	4	14	0	0	7	1	2	8
Johnson	4	12	10	10	7	4	1	18
Ainge	6	11	2	2	3	6	5	15
Walton	1	4	0	0	6	1	0	2
Sichting	5	8	0	0	1	2	2	10
Kite	2	2	0	0	3	1	3	4
Thirdkill	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	2
Vincent	0	4	0	0	1	0	2	0
Carlisle	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	2
Totals	45	90	23	24	43	30	20	117

Houston	30	25	22	26— 95
Boston	31	27	34	23—117

Three-Point Goals: Bird 3, Ainge, Leavell. Total Fouls: Houston 24; Boston 20. A—14,890.

NBA CHAMPIONSHIP SCHEDULE
(Best-of-Seven)
Boston 1½ Houston 100
Boston 117, Houston 95
June 1: Boston at Houston
June 3: Boston at Houston
x-June 5: Boston at Houston
x-June 8: Houston at Boston
x-June 11: Houston at Boston
(x-if necessary)

Baseball

...'s Line Scores

...CAN LEAGUE
023 002 010—8 11 4
003 000 000—4 7 1
...'3), Aase (8) and Rayford, ...Gibell, Stewart (6), Dexter ...Havens. 2-1. L—Cadrell, 3- ...Sheets 2 (6), Rieken (7). (14), Lansford (5).
010 000 100—2 5 0
000 000 000—0 3 0
...netti (9) and Hassey; Wil- ...1 Yeager. W—Rasmussen. ...Sv—Righetti (12). HR— ...rute (9).
101 200 201—7 11 1
000 000 000—0 7 2
...dez (7) and Parrish; Sut- ...cher (7) and Boone. W— ...Aitken. 2-5. Sv—Hernandez ...Whitaker (4). Parrish (10). ...ld (5).
...AL LEAGUE
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010 200 20x—5 7 1
...enfuer (8) and Sciascia; ...ell (9), Orosco (9) and ...tez. 5-1. L—Valenzuela, 7- ...HRs—Los Angeles, Mar- ...rtz, Foster (6).
021 001 000—4 8 1
000 301 001—5 8 1
...(6), McDavis (6), Minton ...ver, Tekulve (6), Corman ...-Carmen, 2-0. L—Minton. ...ida. Wilson (3).

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

East Division	W	L	Pct.	GB
Boston	31	14	.689	—
New York	30	16	.652	1½
Baltimore	27	17	.614	3½
Detroit	23	20	.535	7
Milwaukee	23	21	.523	7½
Cleveland	22	23	.489	9
Toronto	21	26	.447	11
West Division				
Texas	24	21	.533	—
California	22	24	.478	2½
Kansas City	21	24	.467	3
Oakland	21	26	.447	4
Chicago	18	26	.409	5½
Minnesota	18	28	.391	6½
Seattle	16	31	.340	9

NATIONAL LEAGUE

East Division	W	L	Pct.	GB
New York	30	11	.732	—
Montreal	25	18	.581	6
Philadelphia	18	24	.429	12½
Chicago	18	25	.419	13
Pittsburgh	16	24	.400	13½
St. Louis	16	26	.381	14½
West Division				
Houston	26	18	.591	—
Atlanta	24	21	.533	2½
San Diego	24	21	.533	2½
San Francisco	24	22	.522	3
Los Angeles	22	25	.468	5½
Cincinnati	17	26	.395	8

Tennis

French Open

MEN'S SINGLES
Second Round
(At Paris)
Jean Fleurian, France, def. Jonathan Canner, U.S., 3-6, 2-6, 7-5, 7-5, 7-5
Third Round
Ivan Lendl (1), Czechoslovakia, def. Christian Miniussi, Argentina, 6-1, 6-1, 6-2; Guy Forget, France, def. Eric Jelen, W. Germany, 6-2, 6-1, 6-2; Andres Gomez (9), Ecuador, def. Kent Carlsson, Sweden, 7-5, 7-6 (7-4), 5-7, 6-3.
Ulf Stenlund, Sweden, def. Anders Jarryd (7), Sweden, 6-4, 6-2, 6-3; Yannick Noah (4), France, def. Fernando Luna, Spain 4-6, 7-6 (7-4), 6-4, 6-3; Johan Kriek (13), U.S., def. Luiz Mattar, Brazil, 6-4, 6-4, 3-6, 2-6, 6-3; Guillermo Vilas (12), Argentina, def. Jan Gunnarsson, Sweden, 7-6 (7-4), 4-6, 3-6, 6-1; Damir Keretic, W. Germany, def. Tomas Smid, Czechoslovakia, 4-6, 4-6, 6-4, 6-1, 6-3.
WOMEN'S SINGLES
Third Round
Kathy Rinaldi (7), U.S., def. Ros Fairbank, S. Africa, 6-1, 6-2; Laura Garrone, Italy, def. Zina Garrison (10), U.S., 6-2, 6-2; Martina Navratilova (1), U.S., def. Claudia Porwick, W. Germany, 6-3, 6-3; Mary Joe Fernandez, U.S., def. Anne Hobbs, Britain, 6-2, 6-0.
Helena Sukova (6), Czechoslovakia, def. Tine Scheuer Larsen, Denmark, 6-4, 6-4; Katerina Maleeva, Bulgaria, def. Terry Phelps (16), U.S., 7-6 (7-3), 6-0; Caterina Lindqvist (12), Sweden, def. Lisa Bonder, U.S., 6-4, 6-4, 6-3; Claudia Kohde-Kilsch (4), W. Germany, def. Mima Jausovec, Yugoslavia, 6-0, 6-3.

Page 16

ACROS
1 Page nur
6 Moslem
12 Puncture
16 Knicks' c
19 What the "nothin'
20 A Hebrew name for
21 Buckeye
22 Smith an
23 Cylinder filler
25 Adheren
27 Palindro part
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29 Genetic material
31 Kind of s
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DOWN
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5 "—— th rampart
6 Survey t joint
7 Citrus d
8 Israeli a
9 Punch-d
10 Most inc
11 Red win grape
12 Placebo
13 Melt
14 Wire-ha dog
15 FrEEw: trouble
16 Twangy
17 Trumpe
18 Ed from Kansas

IMPOST

By George Henry Ho N. Y. 101

Reviewe

"IMPOS Geo ever since Friends of and around callous and occupy a women in only mean keeping up Now, ho possibly ha few smooth the evening tion. Then killed in a accident. I the driver

DENN

"I BETCH TROUBL

EUROP

Algarve
Amsterdam
Athens
Barcelona
Belgrade
Berlin
Brussels
Bucharest
Budapest
Copenhagen
Costa Del
Dublin
Edinburgh
Florence
Frankfurt
Geneva
Helsinki
Istanbul
Las Palmas
Lisbon
London
Madrid
Milan
Moscow
Munich
Nice
Oslo
Paris
Prague
Reykjavik
Rome
Stockholm
Strasbourg
Venice
Vienna
Warsaw
Zurich

MIDDL

Ankara
Beirut
Damascus
Jerusalem
Tel Aviv

OCEAI

Auckland
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Dario Fo, a Political Clown, Takes 'Mistero Buffo' to the U. S.

By Scott Rosenberg

BOSTON — The Italian actor and playwright Dario Fo was a choirboy in his youth. As he tells in his solo piece "Mistero Buffo," he also learned the blues under the tutelage of black U. S. soldiers after World War II. But when he tried to bring this new style to bear on the liturgy, his priest did not appreciate the innovation.

Fo left the choir to become Italy's best-loved clown — as well as one of Europe's most radical, prolific and widely performed political dramatists — and graduated to more extravagant acts of anticlericalism. When Italian television broadcast "Mistero Buffo" in 1977, the Vatican declared it "the most blasphemous show in the history of television." In the United States, Fo is known less for scandalizing the church than for raising the hackles of the State Department. Until two years ago, the United States denied entry visas for him and his wife, the actress Franca Rame, because of their activism on behalf of Italian prisoners accused of terrorism. In 1984 they made a brief visit to New York for the Broadway opening of Fo's farce "Accidental Death of an Anarchist."

Now Fo and Rame have been admitted to the United States to present "Mistero Buffo" (which is translated as "Comic Mystery Play") and Rame's "Tutta Casa, Letto e Chiesa" (It's All Bed, Board and Church), a sequence of feminist monologues. They are performing their shows in Boston; Cambridge, Massachusetts; New Haven, Connecticut; Baltimore; and Washington.

"Mistero Buffo" is a series of satires drawn from Italian folk tales, ecclesiastical history and the commedia dell'arte tradition and its medieval precursors. In "The Hunger of the Zanni" Fo impersonates a starving northern Italian peasant who consumes his own vitals in a hallucinatory orgy of gluttony. In "Lazarus" he plays a whole crowd of onlookers at Christ's miracle of resurrection: One man is selling fried anchovies, another laying bets. In "Boniface VIII" Fo lampoons the vicious, worldly medieval pope whom Dante consigned to his Inferno; the comedian imagines an encounter between the pompous pontiff and Jesus, who gives his wayward servant a kick in the backside. Throughout, the stocky actor keeps up a manic attack of sound and motion on the bare stage, scrunching up his face, letting his gut sink in and his hips sway out, and flashing a fluorescent smile that can look daffy one moment and demonic the next.

Each piece in "Mistero Buffo" is preceded by a lengthy improvisatory prologue, a sort of stand-up routine colloquy with the audience. These prologues are sometimes longer — and funnier — than the works they precede. Fo uses them to provide historical background, draw contemporary parallels (by ironically denying them), and joke about everything from Italian restaurants to the papal assassination attempt.

Fo and Rame "have the good fortune of not knowing how to speak English," in his words, so on this tour they perform with the aid of a translator during the prologues and projected supertitles during the pieces themselves. Having performed "Mistero Buffo" thousands of times in different versions since its genesis in the late 1960s, Fo says he finds that the translator's presence adds new opportunities for humor in the work: "There is a tribal feeling among the audience, the translator and the actor."

Actually, much of "Mistero Buffo" does not require translation and indeed is untranslatable: Fo speaks in "grammelot," a kind of polyglot gabble speckled with an occasional intelligible word. In each piece he bases the grammelot on the rhythms and cadences of a different language — the musicality of Italian, the nasality of French, the stiff upper lip of English. This device, which Fo says dates from before the Renaissance and originated as a means for performers to get around censorship, gives "Mistero Buffo" a sort of universality despite its deep roots in Italian culture. "When Dario went into the English grammelot, for the first five minutes people were kind of spaced out; they couldn't get anything," Rame said. "When they figured it out, they went crazy."

If Fo and Rame are confident about the ability of their pieces to travel across national and linguistic boundaries, they are less sanguine about many of the foreign productions of their work that have been mounted. Fo has made no secret of his displeasure with the New York staging of "Accidental Death of an Anarchist." The play — which, like most of Fo's work, is based on a true story (of a Milanese worker, charged with a bombing in 1969, who died during police interrogation) — had a two-year run in London's West End, but the Broadway production flopped.

In the monologues in "Tutta Casa," Rame acts out the frantic morning routine of a factory worker who cannot find her key and who pours grated cheese instead of powder on her baby in her confusion. She also plays a housewife whose husband locks her up with only her appliances to keep her company, and a young mother who tells her daughter a sort of sexual fairy tale — about a little girl who goes on a quest for independence with a foul-mouthed doll. Like all of Fo's and Rame's work, "Tutta Casa" combines class-oriented social criticism with knockabout farce and ribaldry, but in the final piece — an interior monologue charting the thoughts and feelings of a rape victim — Rame entirely departs from comedy.

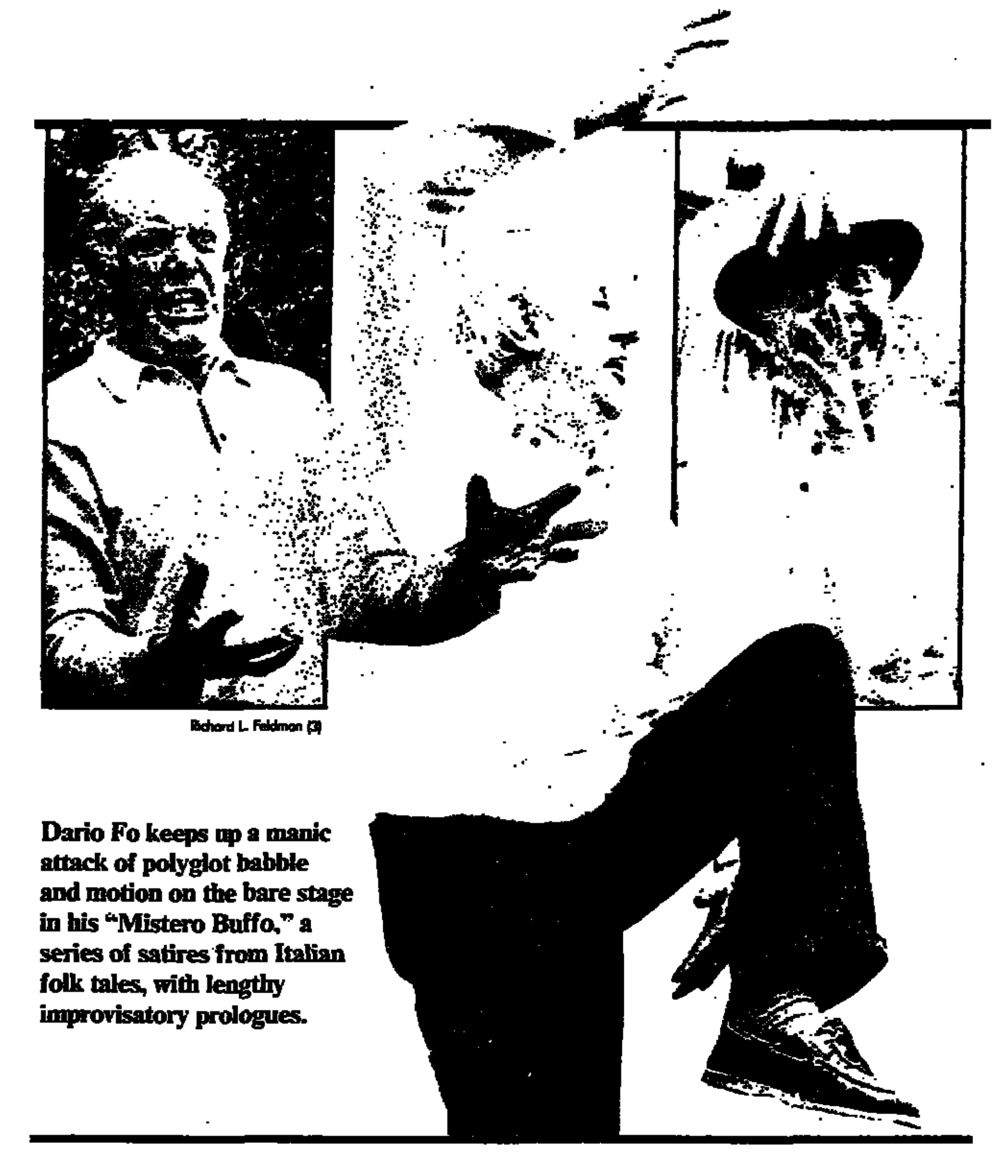
Fo and Rame were married in 1954. In the years after they developed a following in mainstream theater. But they were dissatisfied with their relationship to their audiences. "From the very beginning our theater was strongly anti-bourgeois," Fo said. "When we reached the top and had this huge audience, we decided it was impossible to go on that way. We realized the middle-class audience was coming to see us and leaving the theater relieved, feeling proud, saying, 'I feel democratic.' We had become the Alka-Seltzer of the Italian bourgeoisie."

So in 1968 they formed a new company and began taking their work to nontraditional performance spaces: festival tents, factories, stadiums, workers' clubs. They set about rediscovering traditions of popular performance — like that of the *giullare*, the medieval strolling player who would satirize the local nobles and clergy in public squares — and adapting them to contemporary issues. "The very first political act was to demonstrate to the people that they have a culture, a language of their own," Fo said.

The church and the government in Italy never took kindly to Fo and Rame; Fo was arrested in 1973 in Sardinia for refusing to allow the police into his theater — the play simulated a military coup with actors masquerading as "real" police pretending to arrest prominent activists in the audience. The couple's relationship with the Italian Communist Party has been stormy as well: their work has often attacked the party for hypocrisy. As the political tide has flowed to the right in recent years, Fo and Rame have continued their work on the course they set in the '60s. In "La Madre," a recent monologue by Rame based on interviews with relatives of Italian prisoners, a mother is horrified to learn from television news that her son has been arrested as a terrorist, and she undergoes a strip search in order to visit him in prison.

Fo said: "We refer to a line by Brecht: 'What will we sing in the dark times? We will sing about dark times.' That is what we are doing now."

Scott Rosenberg, a staff writer for The Boston Phoenix, wrote this article for The New York Times.



Richard L. Feldman (3)

Dario Fo keeps up a manic attack of polyglot babble and motion on the bare stage in his "Mistero Buffo," a series of satires from Italian folk tales, with lengthy improvisatory prologues.

PEOPLE

Beijing Rocks to Strax

Clad in shimmering oversized Mao suits, the first Western rock band to perform in China since last year's tour by the British group **Wham!**, gave a light-hearted pop concert in Beijing for an enthusiastic Chinese crowd. The Icelandic group **Strax**'s loud pop songs had older officials covering their ears as youths in the clapping, whooping audience of about 1,300 played a cat-and-mouse game with nervous security police who tried to keep them from dancing in the aisles.

□

Prince Philip has urged **Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone** not to endanger the birds on Japan's Miyake Island by allowing a U. S. military airstrip to be built there, an environmentalist says in Tokyo. **Yozo Tsukamoto**, an official of the Wild Bird Society of Japan, said **Queen Elizabeth II**'s husband, president of the World Wildlife Fund International, made the plea in a letter noting that the island was a wildlife preserve and hosted 212 species of birds. The Wild Bird Society appealed to the fund earlier this month for help protecting the spot.

□

The science-fiction writer **Arthur C. Clarke** sees no place for the space shuttle in the future. "The shuttle is far too complex, inefficient and expensive," he wrote in Playboy magazine. "It's a financial disaster. Everyone knows that. I think the shuttle is now an idea whose time has gone. The time has come for something new. The shuttle is simply the wrong system." Clarke, 68, who lives in Sri Lanka, has accurately forecast many space-age developments but admits his predictions don't always come to pass. "I never really thought a moon landing would occur in my lifetime," he said. His 1966 prediction that space ships would land on other planets by 1980 also proved wrong. His latest prediction is that the planet Jupiter's moon Europa will eventually been inhabited by humans.

□

Former Peace Corps volunteers laid a wreath Thursday at the grave of **John F. Kennedy** in Arlington National Cemetery to mark what would have been his 69th birthday. This year is the 25th anniversary of the Peace Corps, which Kennedy founded two years before [illegible] station **Roger Landrum**, [illegible] of the Returned Peace Corps [illegible] unteers Washington, [illegible] group began the annual [illegible] France several years ago [illegible] meant "to commemorate [illegible] of vision the Peace Corps [illegible] sented" in relations between [illegible] United States and developing [illegible] tions, he said.

□

A group is raising money [illegible] mission a memorial for **Jack Kerouac** in his hometown of Lowell, Massachusetts. The Beat Generation figure, author of "On the Road," died in 1969. He [illegible] the small marker at his grave [illegible] to do him justice. The Committee for the Celebration of Jack Kerouac hopes to raise $15,000 for a memorial to be inscribed with passages from Kerouac's works [illegible] placed in a public park. "People come to Lowell because [illegible] where he was born," said the organizer, **Gail Hodges**, "but all there is this little grave marker in Edson Cemetery."

□

The passport of **Albert Einstein**, who died in 1955, has been [illegible] an unidentified private [illegible] buyer for £4,180 ($6,2[illegible]) at Sotheby's in London. Issued to the scientist by the Swiss ambassador in Berlin in 1923, it contained visas for Bavaria, Brazil and Czechoslovakia and a 1930 stamp from a Dover immigration office. [illegible] 2,000-page inventory of **Empress Josephine**'s belongings made after her death in 1814 fetched [illegible] at another Sotheby's auction in London. A Swiss dealer bought the [illegible] It took 10 months for a French notary, **Maitre Noel**, to complete three volumes, written in [illegible] script and listing items from [illegible] silk bed curtains and embroidered boots to Rembrandt paintings.

□

The actress **Jean Simmons**, [illegible] ing treated for alcoholism at the Betty Ford Center at Rancho Mirage, California, and expected to be released next week, her manager said Thursday. "She's been there five weeks. She gets out [illegible]" said **Geoffrey Barr**. "She's [illegible] great, fabulous. It's the greatest experience of her life." The British-born actress recently appeared in the U. S. television miniseries "North and South."

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